

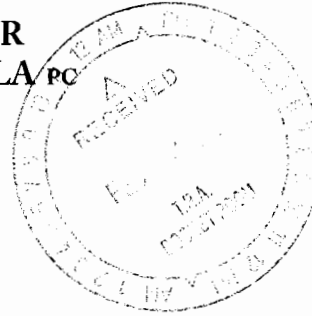
Harlan Dodson
Paul S. Parker
Margaret L. Behm
Donald Capparella
Tracy D. Kane
Tyler Chance Yarbrow
Jason Gichner
Jillian Mastroianni
Elizabeth Sitgreaves



**DODSON PARKER
BEHM & CAPPARELLA PC**

Of Counsel
Michael B. Bressman
Cynthia C. Chappell
Candi Henry

Harlan Dodson Jr.
(1916-1986)



February 4, 2015

Via Hand Delivery

Executive Director Earl Taylor
c/o Sharla Dillon
Tennessee Regulatory Authority
502 Deaderick Street, 4th Floor
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

Re: Application of Google Fiber Tennessee, LLC for a State-issued Certificate of Franchise Authority, Docket No. 14-00145

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated § 7-59-305(d)(2), please find enclosed an original and fourteen (14) copies of the Response of Google Fiber Tennessee, LLC to the Authority's December 4, 2014 Data Request for filing in the above-referenced docket. Please date-stamp and return a copy of this filing with the courier.

If you have any questions concerning this filing, please do not hesitate to contact me at (615) 254-2291 or by email at mbressman@dodsonparker.com. Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Sincerely,

Michael B. Bressman

Enclosure

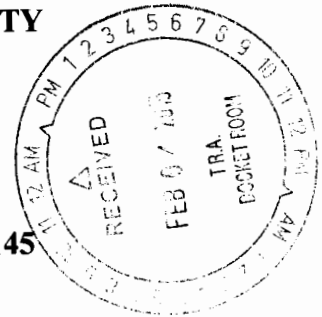
**BEFORE THE TENNESSEE REGULATORY AUTHORITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

IN RE:

**APPLICATION OF GOOGLE FIBER
TENNESSEE, LLC FOR A STATE-ISSUED
CERTIFICATE OF FRANCHISE AUTHORITY**

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Docket No. 1400145



**RESPONSE OF GOOGLE FIBER TENNESSEE, LLC
TO THE AUTHORITY'S DECEMBER 4, 2014 DATA REQUEST**

In response to the Tennessee Regulatory Authority's ("Authority") December 4, 2014, Data Request ("Data Request") and pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated § 7-59-305(d)(2), Google Fiber Tennessee, LLC provides this additional information concerning its managerial, financial and technical qualifications. In a separate filing in response to the Data Request, Google Fiber submits confidential and proprietary information under seal describing its plan to comply with the requirements of Tennessee Code Annotated § 7-59-311 concerning deployment of its services. Based on the contents of Google Fiber's Application for a State-Issued Certificate of Franchise Authority ("Application") and the additional information provided in these two responsive filings, Google Fiber possesses the managerial, financial, and technical qualifications to provide video services in Tennessee and complies with the deployment requirements of Tennessee Code Annotated § 7-59-311.

1. Managerial Qualifications.

As explained in its Application, Google Fiber is a second-level (through Google Fiber Inc.), wholly-owned subsidiary of Google Inc., a Fortune 500 company, and one of the leading Internet and technology companies in the world. Google Fiber Inc.'s subsidiaries hold franchises to provide video services in multiple states and are currently offering services, building fiber optics networks, and signing up customers in cities in four states – Kansas, Missouri, Utah, and Texas. Management and employees engaged in providing Google Fiber services possess extensive industry experience, knowledge, expertise, and training with fiber optics, telecommunications, network design and deployment, engineering, broadband, and Internet technology and products. Google Fiber Inc.'s managers and officers are actively involved in Google Fiber's management and operations. They, along with additional experienced and knowledgeable staff, will design, deploy, manage, and operate Google Fiber. Based on the extensive experience and background of these managers, officers, and staff, Google Fiber possesses the managerial qualifications to provide video services in Tennessee. Exhibit A provides biographical information of some of the managers and officers of Google Fiber.

2. Financial Qualifications.

Google Fiber, a second-level subsidiary of Google Inc., possesses the financial qualifications to provide video services in Tennessee. As evidence of its financial qualifications, Exhibit B contains a copy of Google Inc.'s Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2013, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

3. Technical Qualifications.

As addressed in the Application and as discussed above and in Exhibit A, managers, officers, and employees working on Google Fiber's offerings have extensive experience designing, deploying, and operating fiber optics networks and providing video services. They have gained additional experience building and supervising new, technologically-advanced and cutting-edge fiber optics networks and operations for Google Fiber in Missouri, Kansas, Utah, and Texas. This technical experience, supported by expert staff, will be used to design, build, and operate an advanced fiber optics system in Metropolitan Nashville and Davidson County. Thus, Google Fiber possesses the technical qualifications to provide video services in Tennessee.

Google Fiber has the managerial, financial, and technical qualifications to provide video services in Tennessee and more specifically in the applied-for service area in Metropolitan Nashville and Davidson County. Google Fiber, therefore, requests that the Authority grant it a certificate of franchise authority as requested in its Application.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael B. Bressman", with a horizontal line underneath.

Michael B. Bressman
Dodson, Parker, Behm & Capparella, P.C.
1310 Sixth Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee 37208
Email: mbressman@dodsonparker.com
Phone: (615) 254-2291

Date: February 4, 2015

EXHIBIT A

BIOGRAPHIES OF GOOGLE FIBER MANAGEMENT

Dennis Kish – Vice President, Google Fiber Inc./Manager, Google Fiber Tennessee, LLC

Dennis Kish is the Vice President of Google Fiber Inc., the Google Inc. subsidiary that provides fiber-optics gigabit Internet and TV service. Currently operating in Kansas City, Provo and Austin, Google Fiber delivers Internet speeds up to 100 times faster than basic broadband speeds currently available in the United States.

Prior to joining Google, Mr. Kish served as Senior Vice President and General Manager of Qualcomm MEMS Technologies, Inc. (QMT), where he helped to pioneer ultra-low power displays. Mr. Kish was responsible for leading QMT's technology development and product commercialization efforts. Before his role in QMT, Mr. Kish was the Vice President of Operations and Program Management at Qualcomm Atheros, Inc. (QCA) where he worked to integrate the Atheros operations team into Qualcomm following its acquisition and created the centralized Global Program Management Office. Mr. Kish also served as Senior Vice President and General Manager of the Connected Entertainment Business Unit at NXP Semiconductors NV. From August 2007 to March 2011, Mr. Kish was a Vice President and General Manager of the Connectivity and Peripherals Business Unit of ST-Ericsson – a joint venture of STMicroelectronics and Ericsson, and formerly NXP Semiconductors and ST-NXP. His general management experience stints at ST-Ericsson and at NXP Semiconductors focused on mobile applications. Mr. Kish also held various management positions at Actel Corporation from December 1999 to August 2007. Mr. Kish joined Actel Corp. in December 1999, and served as its Vice President of Sales and Marketing from February 2006 to August 2007. Before that, Mr. Kish served in senior management positions at Synopsys, an EDA company, and Atmel, a semiconductor manufacturer.

Mr. Kish holds a Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering from Michigan State University.

Kevin Lo – Director, Google Fiber Inc.

Kevin Lo is the Director of the Google Fiber Business Organization. On a day-to-day basis, Mr. Lo manages the operations of Google's wireline and wireless access business. This includes operations for the gigabit Google Fiber to-the-home network, which is currently serving customers in Kansas City, Austin, and Provo.

Before joining Google, Mr. Lo was the COO of M2Z Networks, Inc., a telecom service provider working to deploy a wireless broadband service that could compete with fixed-line cable and DSL. Previously, Mr. Lo was the founder and CEO of two software companies, one acquired by

IBM in 2006 and the other acquired by Progress Software in 2000. In between those ventures, he was CFO and COO of NaviSite, where he led the successful turnaround of the managed telecom services company. Prior to that, Mr. Lo was a strategy consultant at Bain & Co. He got his start in software programming as a research assistant at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

Mr. Lo received his A.B. from Harvard University where he was also a Harvard National Scholar.

Jim Woods – Director, Google Fiber Inc.

Jim Woods is responsible for the Deployment Operations teams at Google Fiber Inc. These teams include early city selection and engagement through the selection and management of Google's contractors. He is currently building both centralized and localized teams, who will manage the construction and delivery of Google Fiber's network. Prior to Google Fiber, Mr. Woods was responsible for scaled Content Operations at YouTube for more than four years, where he built the global teams from scratch. Mr. Woods joined Google in 2006, as the lead Product Management Executive for one of Google's ads products. Prior to Google, Mr. Woods held roles with increasing responsibility at Harris Corporation, including serving as Vice President and General Manager for several businesses focused on products and systems for the broadcast industry.

Mr. Woods holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering from Purdue University.

John Tocalino – Outside Plant (“OSP”) Engineering Manager

John Tocalino's involvement in the fiber-to-the-home industry through the past 15 years included the development, design, and construction of all flavors of community fiber networks. Mr. Tocalino was directly engaged in the development and construction of numerous networks, including for North Kansas City, MO; Grant County Washington PUD; United Electric Cooperative; and Clarksville, Tennessee. Since March 2012, Mr. Tocalino supported Google Fiber as OSP Engineering Manager. Mr. Tocalino developed Google Fiber's engineering standards and managed Google Fiber's first city deployment.

Mr. Tocalino's 30-year career has included enhancing operations and starting a new business niche in telecommunications at a \$2 billion global engineering and consulting firm; launching and eventually selling a small engineering and consulting business in telecommunications; and bringing experience and professional management skills to a privately-held company that served municipalities in their planning, design, and construction of fiber-to-the-home communication networks nationwide.

Mr. Toccalino has a B.S. degree in Civil Engineering from Michigan State University and an MBA from the University of California, Davis.

Alana Karen - Director, Service Delivery

Alana Karen joined Google in 2001, providing customer support to Google AdWords customers. She founded and grew a global team responsible for creating, implementing, and maintaining product policies for AdWords and other products. As part of her responsibilities, she ran Google Grants, a program to give free ads to non-profits, for 5 years. Since 2011, Ms. Karen has been Director of Service Delivery for Google Fiber where she is responsible for customer support and installs.

Ben Segura - Network Architect

Ben Segura obtained his Electrical Engineering degree (BSEE) at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and began his career in 2001 at Lafayette Utilities System, the local municipal utility. He helped to design and deploy a wholesale fiber network to support intergovernmental communications, as well as provide local internet service providers with fiber connectivity to area businesses.

In 2004, Mr. Segura contributed to the Lafayette Utilities System Fiber Project Initiative, where he developed the capex model for the fiber network and contributed to the RFPs, vendor selections, and technical feasibility studies that were used to secure the funds for a retail offering of voice video and data services to residential and business customers. In 2008, he became a Licensed Professional Engineer, designing, managing, and operating the Core Network Infrastructure to provide Voice, IP Video, and Internet services to the 65,000 homes and businesses within the network footprint.

Mr. Segura joined Google in 2011 to lead the development of the outside plant architecture, material and vendor selection, and design and construction standards. Currently, he is dedicated to the innovation of the Google Fiber network architecture.

Chris Fullam - Regional Deployment Manager

Chris Fullam has more than 27 years of management and leadership experience in the national and regional telecommunications, construction, and consulting industries. This includes project proposal and budget development, engineering and design, project/program/portfolio management, site civil and facilities design, value engineering, process analysis/design/change and implementation, process reengineering, and change leadership/facilitation. Mr. Fullam currently oversees the deployment of the southeast markets for Google Fiber.

Prior to joining Google, Mr. Fullam spent 17 years at Verizon, where he was responsible for all aspects of project management implementation and maintenance, including metrics, communications, portfolio optimization, and project management maturity through training and

governance. Additionally, he oversaw the creation and maintenance of the enterprise project management platform, which initiates more than 140,000 new projects per year and manages a multibillion dollar capital budget. Mr. Fullam also deployed the FiOS fiber-to-the-premises project in five market areas.

Chris Smith - Technical Program Manager

Chris Smith currently heads the Last Mile Team for Google Fiber as a Technical Program Manager, and oversees all engineering and construction efforts for single-family homes and commercial and mass residential builds. Prior to joining Google, Chris spent 17 years in the telecommunications industry and acquired comprehensive, multi-faceted industry experience from network planning, fiber-to-the-home design and construction, and building Internet service provider, long haul, cable television, microwave, and wireless networks.

Throughout his career, Chris has held multiple executive leadership positions ranging from business development, engineering, supply chain, construction, and purchasing for a leading fiber-to-the-home design/build firm. He also has served as a key contributor on several municipal network deployment engagements from concept to completion, designed fiber for 400,000 passings in the United States, and consulted for major telecommunications clients in more than 12 countries. A life-long innovator, Chris holds several patents, a BS in Telecommunications Management and served on the FTTH Council Technology Committee for seven years.

David Anthony - Access Manager, Network Engineering & Operations

David Anthony leads the Access team within the Network Engineering & Operations Group at Google Fiber. Since joining Google in 2012, he has managed Google Fiber's day-to-day outside plant engineering operations and led large technical programs, including the upgrade of acquired fiber network assets.

David has more than a decade's worth of experience leading large-scale outside plant fiber, wireless, and deployment projects with various large telecommunications firms. He has a B.B.A from Gonzaga University, with concentrations in Management Information Systems and Marketing.

Hichem Garnaoui - Director, Network Operations

Hichem Garnaoui holds a Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering and has more than 20 years of telecommunications experience. Mr. Garnaoui held senior executive leadership positions at Nextel, U.S. Cellular and T-Mobile, where he led large regional and national engineering, deployment, and operation teams. Mr. Garnaoui was the lead person in building thousands of cell sites nationally and deploying fiber to more than 30,000 cell sites in record time. Currently, Mr. Garnaoui is heading the Google Fiber team in charge of network architecture/innovation, network engineering, network deployment and network operation.

Jill Szuchmacher - Director, Expansion

Jill Szuchmacher has more than 15 years of experience at the intersection of media and technology, including stints at MTV and Scholastic New Media, as well as founding roles at non-profit and venture-backed media and software startups. Ms. Szuchmacher currently leads expansion efforts for Google Fiber, focusing on cities, utilities, and any other partnerships required to grow the Google Fiber footprint. Most recently, her team announced engagement with 34 new cities in 9 metro areas, and in January 2015, announced Atlanta, Nashville, Raleigh-Durham, and Charlotte as the next Google Fiber cities.

Ms. Szuchmacher holds a Masters in Business Administration from Harvard Business School and a Bachelor of Arts in Film Studies from Columbia University.

Russ Hayslip - Metro Deployment Program Manager

Russ Hayslip has more than 30 years of experience in the communications industry. He joined Google in 2010. Mr. Hayslip is responsible for the overall right-of-way build and delivery in Google Fiber's metropolitan areas, including construction management, project management, process innovation, cost control, and cross functional coordination. Prior to joining Google Fiber, Mr. Hayslip was Founder and President of T&R Communications, Inc., which specialized in the design/build of high-end commercial data systems consisting of fiber systems, data centers, wireless systems, and outside plant construction.

Mr. Hayslip studied Business Administration at San Jose State University.

Michael Slinger - Director

Michael Slinger joined Google Fiber in 2012 and is responsible for Google Fiber's City Organization. The City Organization's teams in each metropolitan area are responsible for the overall business operations on the ground, including community impact, revenue generation, local government relations, and retail acquisition. Mr. Slinger joined Google in 2007, and ran Google's U.S. Mobile Monetization team for his first five years with the company.

Prior to joining Google, Mr. Slinger worked in law, management consulting, and banking. After practicing commercial litigation, he moved on to management consulting at Bain & Company, where he focused on telecom and financial services. He then ran an operations group at CIBC in Toronto, Canada.

Mr. Slinger holds a B.A. from McGill University, an MBA from the University of Western Ontario, and an LL.B. (JD) from the University of Windsor.

EXHIBIT B

GOOGLE INC. FORM 10-K

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2013

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013
OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number: 000-50726

Google Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

77-0493581
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1600 Amphitheatre Parkway
Mountain View, CA 94043
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
(650) 253-0000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Class A Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (Nasdaq Global Select Market)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Title of each class
Class B Common Stock, \$0.001 par value
Options to purchase Class A Common Stock

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive

proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of June 30, 2013, the aggregate market value of shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant (based upon the closing sale price of such shares on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on June 28, 2013) was \$214,573,249,181.

As of January 30, 2014, there were 279,883,488 shares of the registrant's Class A common stock outstanding and 56,167,343 shares of the registrant's Class B common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated herein by reference in Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K to the extent stated herein. Such proxy statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

Google Inc.
Form 10-K
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

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NOTE ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements include, among other things, statements regarding:

- the growth of our business and revenues and our expectations about the factors that influence our success and trends in our business;
- our plans to continue to invest in new businesses, products and technologies, systems, facilities, and infrastructure, to continue to hire aggressively and provide competitive compensation programs, as well as to continue to invest in acquisitions;
- seasonal fluctuations in internet usage and advertiser expenditures, traditional retail seasonality and macroeconomic conditions, which are likely to cause fluctuations in our quarterly results;
- the potential for declines in our revenue growth rate;
- our expectation that growth in advertising revenues from our websites will continue to exceed that from our Google Network Members' websites, which will have a positive impact on our operating margins;
- our expectation that we will continue to pay most of the fees we receive from advertisers to our Google Network Members;
- our expectation that we will continue to take steps to improve the relevance of the ads we deliver and to reduce the number of accidental clicks;
- fluctuations in aggregate paid clicks and average cost-per-click;
- our belief that our foreign exchange risk management program will not fully offset our net exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;
- the expected increase of costs related to hedging activities under our foreign exchange risk management program;
- our expectation that our cost of revenues, research and development expenses, sales and marketing expenses, and general and administrative expenses will increase in dollars and may increase as a percentage of revenues;
- our potential exposure in connection with pending investigations, proceedings, and other contingencies;
- our expectation that our traffic acquisition costs will fluctuate in the future;
- our continued investments in international markets;
- estimates of our future compensation expenses;
- fluctuations in our effective tax rate;
- the sufficiency of our sources of funding;
- our payment terms to certain advertisers, which may increase our working capital requirements;
- fluctuations in our capital expenditures;
- our expectations regarding the issuance and trading of our Class C stock; and
- our expectations about the disposition of the Motorola Mobile business;

as well as other statements regarding our future operations, financial condition and prospects, and business strategies. Forward-looking statements may appear throughout this report, including without limitation, the following sections: Item 1 "Business," Item 1A "Risk Factors," and Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by words such as "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "predicts," "projects," "will be," "will continue," "will likely result," and similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions that are subject to risks and uncertainties, which could cause our actual results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and in particular, the risks discussed under the caption "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this report and those discussed in other documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). We undertake no obligation to revise or publicly release the results of any revision to these forward-looking statements, except as required by law. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

- Table of Contents

As used herein, “Google,” “we,” “our,” and similar terms include Google Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

“Google” and other trademarks of ours appearing in this report are our property. This report contains additional trade names and trademarks of other companies. We do not intend our use or display of other companies’ trade names or trademarks to imply an endorsement or sponsorship of us by such companies, or any relationship with any of these companies.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Google is a global technology leader focused on improving the ways people connect with information. We aspire to build products and provide services that improve the lives of billions of people globally. Our mission is to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful. Our innovations in web search and advertising have made our website a top internet property and our brand one of the most recognized in the world. Our Google segment generates revenues primarily by delivering relevant, cost-effective online advertising. Businesses use our AdWords program and AdSense program to promote their products and services with advertising on both Google-owned properties and publishers' sites across the web.

Our Motorola Mobile segment is focused on mobile wireless devices and related products and services. In January 2014, we entered into an agreement with Lenovo Group Limited (Lenovo), a Hong Kong corporation, providing for the disposition of our Motorola Mobile segment. The transaction is expected to close in 2014.

Our business is primarily focused around the following key areas: search and display advertising, the Android operating system platform, consumer content through Google Play, enterprise, commerce and hardware products.

We were incorporated in California in September 1998 and reincorporated in Delaware in August 2003. Our headquarters are located at 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, California 94043, and our telephone number is (650) 253-0000. We completed our initial public offering in August 2004 and our Class A common stock is currently listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "GOOG."

On January 30, 2014, we announced that our board of directors had approved a distribution of shares of our Class C capital stock as a dividend to our stockholders with a dividend record date of March 27, 2014 and a dividend payment date of April 2, 2014. On the first trading day expected to be April 3, 2014, Class C will be listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "GOOG" and Class A will be listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "GOOGL."

2013 Corporate Highlights

- Android - Our Android operating system continues to grow with more than a billion Android devices activated globally as of September 2013.
- Google Play - Google Play is an entirely cloud-based, digital entertainment store with more than a million apps and games plus millions of songs and books and thousands of movies that our users can find, enjoy and share on their computer, phone or tablet. Our new music subscription service, All Access, lets people listen to more than 20 million songs for \$9.99 a month on any device.
- Chromebooks and Chrome - Chromebooks are computers that are built for the way people work and live today. Chromebooks, like the Chrome browser, are built around the core tenets of speed, simplicity, and security. Today, eight of the top computer manufacturers are making Chromebooks, and Chromebooks are used in more than 5,000 schools. Chrome has made browsing the web simpler, speedier and safer for more than 750 million users around the world.
- Chromecast - To help make it easy to bring users' favorite online entertainment to the biggest screen in their house - the TV - we introduced Chromecast. Chromecast is a small and affordable device that users simply plug into their high-definition (HD) TV and it allows users to use their phone, tablet or laptop to "cast" online content to their TV screen. It works with Netflix, YouTube, Google Play Movies & TV, Google Play Music, HBO Go, Hulu Plus and Pandora. With Chromecast, we wanted to create an easy solution that works for everyone, for every TV in the house.
- Nexus - We launched Nexus 5, our newest smartphone, in October 2013, that features an intelligently simple design that is precision-built from strong materials. It comes in black, white and red and has a 5" HD display, Snapdragon 800 processor, 4G/LTE and built-in wireless charging. In July 2013, we also launched a refreshed Nexus 7 tablet. The thinner, lighter and faster Nexus 7 delivers the perfect mix of power and portability. It features the world's sharpest 7" tablet screen - putting over 2.3M pixels in the palm of each user's hand.
- Google Now - We continue to improve Google Now, which brings users information they want, when they need it. In 2013, we added a number of new cards for car rentals, concert tickets, commute sharing, NCAA football

and new reminders, as well as improved public transit and updated TV cards, all appearing automatically throughout the day on any device at the moment users need them.

- **Ads** - We introduced Enhanced Campaigns in February 2013 as a new way for advertisers to more easily create campaigns that run across multiple devices in AdWords. In addition, we launched Estimated Total Conversions, which helps our advertisers measure the full influence of their online campaigns as users move across multiple screens.

On January 29, 2014, we entered into an acquisition agreement with Lenovo to sell our Motorola Mobile segment. Google will retain the vast majority of Motorola Mobile's patent portfolio, which will be licensed back to Motorola Mobile for its continued operations. Under the terms of the acquisition agreement, Lenovo will acquire Motorola Mobile for total consideration of (i) \$660 million in cash, subject to adjustments for working capital, deferred revenue and net debt, (ii) \$750 million in Lenovo ordinary shares, based on the Lenovo share price at closing and (iii) a \$1.5 billion interest free, three-year prepayable promissory note. We expect the transaction to close in 2014.

Search

Google Search continues to evolve and improve as more information comes online, and as people increasingly look to their mobile devices for answers throughout the day. While on the go, users can now ask questions of the Google Search app on Android and iOS in natural language and get answers - "Where's my package? Do I need a jacket this weekend? Who built the Eiffel Tower? What year was it constructed?"

To enable this, we've expanded and improved our Knowledge Graph, which allows users to search for things, people or places that Google knows about, and built systems that recognize speech accurately and understand natural language. As described above, we are also making Google Now more useful, adding more kinds of cards that help with everything from car rentals, to concert tickets, to commute sharing, to reminders users can set for a specific place - so, for example, users can say "Remind me to pick up milk when I get to Shop Rite," and they will get a reminder when they get to the store.

In addition, we are constantly improving and adding to our products and services, to provide users with more relevant results so that users find what they are looking for faster. We also offer Product Listing Ads, which include richer product information, such as product image, price, and merchant information, without requiring additional keywords or ad text.

Advertising

The goal of AdWords, our primary auction-based advertising program, is to deliver ads that are so useful and relevant to search queries or web content that they are a form of information in their own right. With AdWords, advertisers create simple text-based ads that appear beside related search results or web content on our websites and on thousands of partner websites in our Google Network, which is the network of third parties that use our advertising programs to deliver relevant ads with their search results and content. Most of our AdWords customers pay us on a cost-per-click basis, which means that an advertiser pays us only when a user clicks on one of its ads. We also offer AdWords on a cost-per-impression basis that enables advertisers to pay us based on the number of times their ads appear on our websites and our Google Network Members' websites as specified by the advertiser.

Our AdSense program enables websites that are part of the Google Network to deliver ads from our AdWords advertisers that are relevant to the search results or content on their websites. We share the majority of the revenues generated from these ads with the Google Network Members that display the ads. The AdSense program enables advertisers to extend the reach of their ad campaigns, improves our partners' ability to generate revenue from their content, and delivers relevant ads for their users.

As consumers increasingly live their lives across multiple screens, we introduced enhanced campaigns in AdWords to help advertisers big and small create relevant campaigns across all devices more easily. All of the more than one million AdWords advertisers are now using this new system, and the feedback we have gotten from marketers has been very positive.

Display advertising comprises the videos, text, images, and other interactive ads that run across the web on computers and mobile devices, including smart phones and handheld computers such as netbooks and tablets. The Google Display Network provides advertisers services related to the delivery of display advertising across publishers participating in our AdSense program, publishers participating in the DoubleClick Ad Exchange, and Google-owned sites such as YouTube and Google Finance.

Through our DoubleClick advertising technology, we provide to publishers, agencies, and advertisers the ad serving technology, which is the infrastructure that enables billions of ads to be served each day across the web. Our DoubleClick Ad Exchange creates a real-time auction marketplace for the trading of display ad space. We aim to simplify display advertising so it is easier for advertisers and publishers to manage campaigns across different screens and formats.

In addition, YouTube provides a range of video, interactive, and other ad formats for advertisers to reach their intended audience. YouTube's video advertising solutions give advertisers a way to promote their content to the YouTube community, as well as to associate with content being watched by their target audience. YouTube also offers analytic tools to help advertisers understand their audience and derive general business intelligence. In the past year, YouTube has experienced strong growth in mobile viewers and has established key partnerships with content companies to help monetize mobile video.

Consumer Content and Platforms

Android. Working closely with the Open Handset Alliance, a business alliance of more than 75 technology and mobile companies, we developed Android, a free, fully open source mobile software platform that any developer can use to create applications for mobile devices and any handset manufacturer can install on a device. We believe Android will drive greater innovation and choice in the mobile device ecosystem, and provide consumers with a more powerful mobile experience.

Chromebook, Chrome, and Chromecast. As mentioned above, we launched several new hardware products this year including multiple Chromebooks, Nexus 5 (smartphone), Nexus 7 (7" tablet), and Chromecast (device allowing the consumer to "cast" online content to their TV screen), all of which received extremely positive user feedback.

Google+. Google+ allows users to share online just like users do in the real world, sharing different things with different people. As of October 2013, we had 540 million 30-day active users across our Google properties.

Google Play. Google Play is our digital entertainment store for apps, music, books and movies. We also launched our All Access music service this year which allows users to listen to our vast music library. This year we brought Google Play to more platforms so Play Music, Play Movies and Play Books can now be enjoyed on the iPhone and iPad, in addition to Android devices.

Google Drive. Google Drive is a place where users can create, share, collaborate, and keep all of their stuff. Google Docs is built right into Google Drive so users can work with others in real time on documents, spreadsheets and presentations and users' files go everywhere they do. When users change a file on the web, on their computer, or on their mobile device, the file updates on every device where users have installed Google Drive.

Google Wallet. Google Wallet is a virtual wallet that securely stores users' credit and debit cards, offers, and rewards cards. Users can tap their phone to pay in-store using Google Wallet anywhere contactless payments are accepted. Users can also easily pay online and on their mobile devices at participating merchant sites and apps using Google Wallet. People can also easily send money to their friends through Gmail or through the Google Wallet app.

Enterprise

With Google's Enterprise products, we help users work the way they live by enhancing our consumer products used by billions with the features and controls their business needs to be productive, innovative and successful. These tools such as Google Apps (which includes Gmail, Google Drive, Calendar, Google Sites, and more) are built to let people work anywhere, anytime, on any device, without loss of security or control. We also provide versions of our Google Maps Application Programming Interface (API) for businesses (including fully interactive Google Maps for public and internal websites), as well as Google Earth Enterprise (a behind-the-company-firewall software solution for imagery and data visualization).

We now also offer infrastructure and cloud services to developers and businesses with Google Cloud Platform. This suite of services includes a Platform as a Service (PAAS) offering called Google App Engine, storage through Google Cloud Storage, real time analytics through Google BigQuery, Structured Query Language (SQL) through Google Cloud SQL, and Infrastructure as a Service (IAAS) via Google Compute Engine.

Motorola

The Motorola Mobile segment is focused on mobile wireless devices and related products and services and generates revenues primarily by selling hardware products. In January 2014, we entered into an agreement with

Lenovo providing for the disposition of our Motorola Mobile segment.

Research

We continue to develop new products and services and to enhance our existing ones through research and product development and the licensing and acquisition of third-party businesses and technology. Our product development philosophy is to launch innovative products early and often, and then iterate rapidly to make those products even better. We often post early-stage products at test locations online or directly on Google.com. We then use data and user feedback to decide if and how to invest further in those products.

Our research and development expenses were \$5.2 billion, \$6.8 billion, and \$8.0 billion in 2011, 2012, and 2013, respectively, which included stock-based compensation expense of \$1.1 billion, \$1.3 billion, and \$1.7 billion, respectively. We expect to continue to invest in building the employee and systems infrastructure needed to support the development of new products and services and to improve existing ones.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of intellectual property laws, as well as confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions, to protect our proprietary technology and our brand. We have registered, and applied for the registration of, U.S. and international trademarks, service marks, domain names, and copyrights. Additionally, we have filed U.S. and international patent applications covering certain of our proprietary technology. Over time, we have assembled a portfolio of patents, trademarks, service marks, copyrights, domain names, and trade secrets covering our products and services. Our proprietary technology is not dependent on any single patent or copyright or groups of related patents or copyrights. We believe the duration of our patents is adequate relative to the expected lives of our products. Although we rigorously protect our proprietary technology, any significant impairment of, or third-party claim against, our intellectual property rights could harm our business or our ability to compete.

Sales and Support

We continue to develop and grow our sales and support infrastructure. We have over 85 offices in over 50 countries, the large majority of which include sales people. Our global sales and support infrastructure has specialized teams across vertical markets. We bring businesses into our advertising network through direct, remote, and online sales channels, using technology and automation wherever possible to improve our customers' experience and to grow our business cost-effectively. Our direct advertising and sales teams focus on building relationships with the largest advertisers and leading internet companies. We have built a multi-product sales force, with teams selling campaigns that include search and display (including video) that appear on multiple devices used by consumers.

We provide customer service to our advertiser base through our global support organization. Our global support organization concentrates on helping our advertisers and Google Network Members get the most out of their relationship with us.

No individual customer or groups of affiliated customers represented more than 10% of our revenues in 2011, 2012, or 2013.

Government Contracts

No material portion of our business is subject to renegotiation of profits or termination of contracts or subcontracts at the election of the U.S. government.

Marketing

Google's global brand is well known. We believe that building a trusted, highly recognized brand begins with providing high-quality products and services that make a notable difference in people's lives. Our marketing, promotional, and public relations activities are designed to promote Google's brand image and differentiate it from competitors.

Competition

Our business is characterized by rapid change and converging, as well as new and disruptive, technologies. We face formidable competition in every aspect of our business, particularly from companies that seek to connect people with information on the web and provide them with relevant advertising. We face competition from:

- General purpose search engines, such as Yahoo and Microsoft's Bing.

- Vertical search engines and e-commerce websites, such as Kayak (travel queries), Monster.com (job queries), WebMD (health queries), and Amazon.com and eBay (e-commerce). Some users will navigate directly to such websites rather than go through Google.
- Social networks, such as Facebook and Twitter. Some users are relying more on social networks for product or service referrals, rather than seeking information through general purpose search engines.
- Other forms of advertising, such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines, billboards, and yellow pages, for ad dollars. Our advertisers typically advertise in multiple media, both online and offline.
- Mobile applications on iPhone and Android devices, which allow users to access information directly from a publisher without using search engines.
- Providers of online products and services. A number of our online products and services, including Gmail, YouTube, and Google Docs, compete directly with new and established companies, which offer communication, information, and entertainment services integrated into their products or media properties.

We compete to attract and retain users, for whom other products and services are literally one click away, primarily on the basis of the relevance and usefulness of our search results and the features, availability, and ease of use of our products and services.

We also compete to attract and retain content providers (Google Network Members, as well as other content providers for whom we distribute or license content), primarily based on the size and quality of our advertiser base, our ability to help these partners generate revenues from advertising, and the terms of our agreements with them.

Government Regulation

We are subject to numerous domestic and foreign laws and regulations covering a wide variety of subject matter. New laws and regulations (or new interpretations of existing laws and regulations) may also impact our business. The costs of compliance with these laws and regulations are high and are likely to increase in the future and any failure on our part to comply with these laws may subject us to significant liabilities and other penalties.

Culture and Employees

We take great pride in our culture. We embrace collaboration and creativity, and encourage the iteration of ideas to address complex technical challenges. Transparency and open dialog are central to us, and we like to ensure that company news reaches our employees first through internal channels.

Despite our rapid growth, we still cherish our roots as a startup and give employees the freedom to act on their ideas regardless of role or function within the company. We strive to hire the best employees, with backgrounds and perspectives as diverse as our global users. We provide an environment where these talented people can have fulfilling careers working on some of the biggest challenges in technology, and have a huge, positive impact on the world.

At December 31, 2013, we had 47,756 full-time employees, consisting of 18,593 in research and development, 15,348 in sales and marketing, 6,563 in general and administrative, and 7,252 in operations. All of Google's full-time employees are also equity holders, with significant collective employee ownership. Although we have works councils and statutory employee representation obligations in certain countries, our U.S. employees are not represented by a labor union and we consider our employee relations to be good. Competition for qualified personnel in our industry is intense, particularly for software engineers, computer scientists, and other technical staff.

Global Operations and Geographic Data

We provide our products and services in more than 100 languages and in more than 50 countries, regions, and territories. On www.google.com or one of our other Google domains, users can find information in many different languages and in many different formats. The United States accounted for approximately 45% of our revenues in 2013. Information regarding financial data by geographic areas is set forth in Item 7 and Note 15 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Seasonality

Our business is affected by both seasonal fluctuations in internet usage and traditional retail seasonality. Internet usage generally slows during the summer months, and commercial queries typically increase significantly in the fourth quarter of each year. These seasonal trends have caused and will likely continue to cause, fluctuations in our quarterly

results, including fluctuations in sequential revenue growth rates.

Available Information

Our website is located at www.google.com, and our investor relations website is located at <http://investor.google.com>. The following filings are available through our investor relations website after we file them with the SEC: Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and our Proxy Statements for our annual meetings of stockholders, for the last three years. These filings are also available for download free of charge on our investor relations website. We also provide a link to the section of the SEC's website at www.sec.gov that has all of our public filings, including Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, all amendments to those reports, our Proxy Statements, and other ownership related filings. Further, a copy of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is located at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room can be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

We webcast our earnings calls and certain events we participate in or host with members of the investment community on our investor relations website. Additionally, we provide notifications of news or announcements regarding our financial performance, including SEC filings, investor events, press and earnings releases, and blogs as part of our investor relations website as well as on our investor relations Google+ page (<https://plus.google.com/+GoogleInvestorRelations/posts>). Investors and others can receive notifications of new information posted on our investor relations website in real time by signing up for email alerts and RSS feeds. Further corporate governance information, including our certificate of incorporation, bylaws, governance guidelines, board committee charters, and code of conduct, is also available on our investor relations website under the heading "Corporate Governance." The content of our websites are not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K or in any other report or document we file with the SEC, and any references to our websites are intended to be inactive textual references only.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our operations and financial results are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including those described below, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and the trading price of our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We face intense competition. If we do not continue to innovate and provide products and services that are useful to users, we may not remain competitive, and our revenues and operating results could be adversely affected.

Our business is rapidly evolving and intensely competitive, and is subject to changing technologies, shifting user needs, and frequent introductions of new products and services. Our ability to compete successfully depends heavily on providing products and services that make using the internet a more useful and enjoyable experience for our users and delivering innovative products and technologies to the marketplace. As our business has evolved, the competitive pressure to innovate will now encompass a wider range of products and services, including products and services that may be outside of our historical core business.

We have many competitors in different industries, including general purpose search engines, vertical search engines and e-commerce sites, social networking sites, traditional media companies, wireless mobile device companies, and providers of online products and services. Our current and potential competitors range from large and established companies to emerging start-ups. Established companies have longer operating histories and more established relationships with customers and users, and they can use their experience and resources in ways that could affect our competitive position, including by making acquisitions, investing aggressively in research and development, aggressively initiating intellectual property claims (whether or not meritorious) and competing aggressively for advertisers and websites. Emerging start-ups may be able to innovate and provide products and services faster than we can.

Our competitors are constantly developing innovations in web search, online advertising, wireless mobile devices, and web-based products and services. The research and development of new, technologically advanced products is

also a complex and uncertain process requiring high levels of innovation and investment, as well as the accurate anticipation of technology, market trends and consumer needs. As a result, we must continue to invest significant resources in research and development, including through acquisitions, in order to enhance our web search technology and our existing products and services, and introduce new products and services that people can easily and effectively use. If we are unable to provide quality products and services, then acceptance rates for our products and services could decline and affect consumer and advertiser perceptions of our brand. In addition, these new products and services may present new and difficult technological and legal challenges, and we may be subject to claims if users of these offerings experience service disruptions or failures or other issues. Our operating results would also suffer if our innovations are not responsive to the needs of our users, advertisers, and Google Network Members, are not appropriately timed with market opportunities, or are not effectively brought to market. As technology continues to develop, our competitors may be able to offer user experiences that are, or that are seen to be, substantially similar to or better than ours. This may force us to compete in different ways and expend significant resources in order to remain competitive. If our competitors are more successful than we are in developing compelling products or in attracting and retaining users, advertisers, and content providers, our revenues and operating results could be adversely affected.

Our ongoing investment in new businesses and new products, services, and technologies is inherently risky, and could disrupt our ongoing businesses.

We have invested and expect to continue to invest in new businesses, products, services, and technologies. Such endeavors may involve significant risks and uncertainties, including distraction of management from current operations, insufficient revenues to offset liabilities assumed and expenses associated with these new investments, inadequate return of capital on our investments, and unidentified issues not discovered in our due diligence of such strategies and offerings. Because these new ventures are inherently risky, no assurance can be given that such strategies and offerings will be successful and will not adversely affect our reputation, financial condition, and operating results.

More people are using devices other than personal computers to access the internet and accessing new platforms to make search queries. If manufacturers and users do not widely adopt versions of our web search technology, products, or operating systems developed for these devices, our business could be adversely affected.

The number of people who access the internet through devices other than personal computers, including mobile phones, smartphones, handheld computers such as netbooks and tablets, video game consoles, and television set-top devices, is increasing dramatically. The lower resolution, functionality, and memory associated with some alternative devices make the use of our products and services through such devices more difficult and the versions of our products and services developed for these devices may not be compelling to users, manufacturers, or distributors of alternative devices. Each manufacturer or distributor may establish unique technical standards for its devices, and our products and services may not work or be viewable on these devices as a result. Some manufacturers may also elect not to include our products on their devices. In addition, search queries are increasingly being undertaken via "apps" tailored to particular devices or social media platforms, which could affect our share of the search market over time. As new devices and platforms are continually being released, it is difficult to predict the problems we may encounter in adapting our products and services and developing competitive new products and services. We expect to continue to devote significant resources to the creation, support, and maintenance of products and services across multiple platforms. If we are unable to attract and retain a substantial number of alternative device manufacturers, distributors, and users to our products and services, or if we are slow to develop products and technologies that are more compatible with alternative devices and platforms, we will fail to capture the opportunities available as consumers and advertisers transition to a dynamic, multi-screen environment.

We generate a significant portion of our revenues from advertising, and a reduction in spending by or loss of advertisers could seriously harm our business.

We generated 91% of Google revenues from our advertisers in 2013. Our advertisers can generally terminate their contracts with us at any time. Advertisers will not continue to do business with us if their investment in advertising with us does not generate sales leads, and ultimately customers, or if we do not deliver their advertisements in an appropriate and effective manner. If we are unable to remain competitive and provide value to our advertisers, they may stop placing ads with us, which would adversely affect our revenues and business.

In addition, expenditures by advertisers tend to be cyclical, reflecting overall economic conditions and budgeting and buying patterns. Adverse macroeconomic conditions can also have a material negative impact on the demand for

advertising and cause our advertisers to reduce the amounts they spend on advertising, which could adversely affect our revenues and business.

Our revenue growth rate could decline over time, and we anticipate downward pressure on our operating margin in the future.

Our revenue growth rate could decline over time as a result of a number of factors, including as a result of:

- increasing competition,
- changes in property mix, platform mix and geographical mix,
- the challenges in maintaining our growth rate as our revenues increase to higher levels,
- the evolution of the online advertising market, including the increasing variety of online platforms for advertising, and the other markets in which we participate and
- the success of our investments in new businesses, products, services, and technologies.

The revenue growth rate of our Motorola Mobile segment will also depend on a number of factors, including the success of our new products, our reliance on several large customers, the absence of long-term exclusivity arrangements with such customers, our ability to gain significant market share in the mobile devices space, our reliance on third-party distributors, representatives and retailers to sell certain of our products and the successful implementation of our product and operating system strategies. Furthermore, consolidation in the telecommunications industry could negatively impact our business because there would be fewer network operators and it could be more difficult to replace any lost customers. Any of these factors could have a negative impact on our Motorola Mobile segment and have an adverse effect on our consolidated financial results.

We believe our operating margin will experience downward pressure as a result of increasing competition and increased expenditures for many aspects of our business, including Motorola, and new lines of business. For instance, our operating margin will experience downward pressure if a greater percentage of our revenues comes from ads placed on our Google Network Members' websites compared to revenues generated through ads placed on our own websites or if we spend a proportionately larger amount to promote the distribution of certain products, including Google Chrome. Both the margin on revenues we generate from our Google Network Members and the margin on revenues from our Motorola business are significantly less than the margin on revenues we generate from advertising on our websites. Also, the margins on advertising revenues from mobile devices and newer advertising formats are generally less than the margin on revenues we generate from advertising on our websites. Additionally, the margin we earn on revenues generated from our Google Network Members could decrease in the future if we pay an even larger percentage of advertising fees to our Google Network Members.

We are subject to increased regulatory scrutiny that may negatively impact our business.

The growth of our company and our expansion into a variety of new fields implicate a variety of new regulatory issues, and we have experienced increased regulatory scrutiny as we have grown. We continue to cooperate with the European Commission (EC), other international regulatory authorities, and several state attorneys general in investigations they are conducting with respect to our business and its impact on competition. Legislators and regulators, including those conducting investigations in the U.S. and Europe, may make legal and regulatory changes, or interpret and apply existing laws, in ways that make our products and services less useful to our users, require us to incur substantial costs, expose us to unanticipated civil or criminal liability, or cause us to change our business practices. These changes or increased costs could negatively impact our business and results of operations in material ways.

We are regularly subject to claims, suits, government investigations, and other proceedings that may result in adverse outcomes.

We are regularly subject to claims, suits, government investigations, and other proceedings involving competition and antitrust (such as the pending investigations by the EC), intellectual property, privacy, consumer protection, tax, labor and employment, commercial disputes, content generated by our users, goods and services offered by advertisers or publishers using our platforms, and other matters. The sale of hardware products also exposes us to the risk of product liability and other litigation involving assertions about product defects, as well as health and safety, hazardous materials usage, and other environmental concerns. In addition, our businesses face intellectual property litigation, as further discussed later, that exposes us to the risk of exclusion and cease and desist orders, which could limit our ability to sell products and services.

Such claims, suits, government investigations, and proceedings are inherently uncertain and their results cannot be predicted with certainty. Regardless of the outcome, such legal proceedings can have an adverse impact on us because of legal costs, diversion of management resources, and other factors. Determining reserves for our pending litigation is a complex, fact-intensive process that requires significant judgment. It is possible that a resolution of one or more such proceedings could result in substantial fines and penalties that could adversely affect our business, consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows in a particular period. These proceedings could also result in reputational harm, criminal sanctions, consent decrees, or orders preventing us from offering certain features, functionalities, products, or services, requiring a change in our business practices or product recalls or other field action, or requiring development of non-infringing or otherwise altered products or technologies. Any of these consequences could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Acquisitions and investments could result in operating difficulties, dilution, and other harmful consequences that may adversely impact our business and results of operations.

Acquisitions are an important element of our overall corporate strategy and use of capital, and these transactions could be material to our financial condition and results of operations. We expect to continue to evaluate and enter into discussions regarding a wide array of potential strategic transactions. The process of integrating an acquired company, business, or technology has created, and will continue to create, unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures. The areas where we face risks include:

- Diversion of management time and focus from operating our business to acquisition integration challenges.
- Failure to successfully further develop the acquired business or technology.
- Implementation or remediation of controls, procedures, and policies at the acquired company.
- Integration of the acquired company's accounting, human resource, and other administrative systems, and coordination of product, engineering, and sales and marketing functions.
- Transition of operations, users, and customers onto our existing platforms.
- Failure to obtain required approvals on a timely basis, if at all, from governmental authorities, or conditions placed upon approval, under competition and antitrust laws which could, among other things, delay or prevent us from completing a transaction, or otherwise restrict our ability to realize the expected financial or strategic goals of an acquisition.
- In the case of foreign acquisitions, the need to integrate operations across different cultures and languages and to address the particular economic, currency, political, and regulatory risks associated with specific countries.
- Cultural challenges associated with integrating employees from the acquired company into our organization, and retention of employees from the businesses we acquire.
- Liability for activities of the acquired company before the acquisition, including patent and trademark infringement claims, violations of laws, commercial disputes, tax liabilities, and other known and unknown liabilities.
- Litigation or other claims in connection with the acquired company, including claims from terminated employees, customers, former stockholders, or other third parties.

Our failure to address these risks or other problems encountered in connection with our past or future acquisitions and investments could cause us to fail to realize the anticipated benefits of such acquisitions or investments, incur unanticipated liabilities, and harm our business generally.

Our acquisitions could also result in dilutive issuances of our equity securities, the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities, or amortization expenses, or impairment of goodwill and purchased long-lived assets, and restructuring charges, any of which could harm our financial condition or results. Also, the anticipated benefit of many of our acquisitions may not materialize.

Our business depends on a strong brand, and failing to maintain and enhance our brand would hurt our ability to expand our base of users, advertisers, Google Network Members, and other partners.

The brand identity that we have developed has significantly contributed to the success of our business.

Maintaining and enhancing the “Google” brand is critical to expanding our base of users, advertisers, Google Network Members, and other partners. We believe that the importance of brand recognition will increase due to the relatively low barriers to entry in the internet market. Our brand may be negatively impacted by a number of factors, including data protection and security issues, service outages, and product malfunctions. If we fail to maintain and enhance the “Google” brand, or if we incur excessive expenses in this effort, our business, operating results, and financial condition will be materially and adversely affected. Maintaining and enhancing our brand will depend largely on our ability to be a technology leader and continue to provide high-quality innovative products and services, which we may not do successfully.

A variety of new and existing U.S. and foreign laws could subject us to claims or otherwise harm our business.

We are subject to numerous U.S. and foreign laws and regulations covering a wide variety of subject matters. New laws and regulations (or new interpretations of existing laws and regulations) may also impact our business. The costs of compliance with these laws and regulations are high and are likely to increase in the future. Any failure on our part to comply with these laws and regulations can result in negative publicity and diversion of management time and effort and may subject us to significant liabilities and other penalties.

Furthermore, many of these laws were adopted prior to the advent of the internet and related technologies and, as a result, do not contemplate or address the unique issues of the internet and related technologies. The laws that do reference the internet are being interpreted by the courts, but their applicability and scope remain uncertain. For example, the laws relating to the liability of providers of online services are currently unsettled both within the U.S. and abroad. Claims have also been, or may be, threatened and filed against us under both U.S. and foreign laws for defamation, invasion of privacy and other tort claims, unlawful activity, patent, copyright and trademark infringement, or other theories based on the nature and content of the materials searched and the ads posted by our users, our products and services, or content generated by our users. Moreover, current and new patent laws such as U.S. patent laws and European patent laws may affect the ability of companies, including us, to protect their innovations and defend against claims of patent infringement.

In addition, the Digital Millennium Copyright Act has provisions that limit, but do not necessarily eliminate, our liability for caching or hosting, or for listing or linking to, third-party websites that include materials that infringe copyrights or other rights, so long as we comply with the statutory requirements of this act. Any future legislation impacting these safe harbors may adversely impact us. Various U.S. and international laws restrict the distribution of materials considered harmful to children and impose additional restrictions on the ability of online services to collect information from minors. In the area of data protection, many states have passed laws requiring notification to users when there is a security breach for personal data, such as California's Information Practices Act. We face similar risks and costs as our products and services are offered in international markets and may be subject to additional regulations.

We are, and may in the future be, subject to intellectual property or other claims, which are costly to defend, could result in significant damage awards, and could limit our ability to use certain technologies in the future.

Internet, technology, media, and other companies own large numbers of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets and frequently enter into litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. In addition, patent holding companies may continue to seek to monetize patents they have purchased or otherwise obtained. As we have grown, the intellectual property rights claims against us have increased and may continue to increase as we develop new products, services, and technologies.

We have had patent, copyright, and trademark infringement lawsuits filed against us claiming that certain of our products, services, and technologies, including Android, Google Search, Google AdWords, Google AdSense, Motorola products, Google Maps, Google Books, Google News, Google Image Search, Google Chrome, Google Talk, Google Voice, and YouTube, among others, infringe the intellectual property rights of others. Third parties have also sought broad injunctive relief against us by filing claims in U.S. and international courts and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) for exclusion and cease and desist orders, which could limit our ability to sell our products or services in the U.S. or elsewhere if our products or services or those of our customers or suppliers are found to infringe the intellectual property subject to the claims. Adverse results in any of these lawsuits may include awards of substantial monetary damages, costly royalty or licensing agreements (if licenses are available at all), or orders preventing us from offering certain features, functionalities, products, or services, and may also cause us to change our business practices, and require development of non-infringing products or technologies, which could result in a loss of revenues for us and otherwise harm our business.

In addition, many of our agreements with our customers and partners, including certain suppliers, require us to indemnify them for certain intellectual property infringement claims against them, which could increase our costs as a result of defending such claims, and may require that we pay significant damages if there were an adverse ruling in any such claims. Such customers and partners may also discontinue the use of our products, services, and technologies, as a result of injunctions or otherwise, which could result in loss of revenues and adversely impact our business. Moreover, supplier provided intellectual property indemnities to us, when obtainable, may not cover all damages and losses suffered by us and our customers from covered products.

Regardless of the merits of the claims, intellectual property claims are often time consuming, expensive to litigate or settle, and cause significant diversion of management attention. To the extent such intellectual property infringement claims are successful, they may have an adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Our intellectual property rights are valuable, and any inability to protect them could reduce the value of our products, services, and brand.

Our patents, trademarks, trade secrets, copyrights, and other intellectual property rights are important assets for us. Various events outside of our control pose a threat to our intellectual property rights, as well as to our products, services and technologies. For example, effective intellectual property protection may not be available in every country in which our products and services are distributed or made available through the internet. Also, the efforts we have taken to protect our proprietary rights may not be sufficient or effective.

Although we seek to obtain patent protection for our innovations, it is possible we may not be able to protect some of these innovations. Moreover, because of our long-term interests in open source, we may not have adequate patent protection for certain innovations that later turn out to be important. Furthermore, there is always the possibility, despite our efforts, that the scope of the protection gained will be insufficient or that an issued patent may be deemed invalid or unenforceable.

We also seek to maintain certain intellectual property as trade secrets. The secrecy could be compromised by outside parties, or by our employees, which could cause us to lose the competitive advantage resulting from these trade secrets.

We also face risks associated with our trademarks. For example, there is a risk that the word "Google" could become so commonly used that it becomes synonymous with the word "search." If this happens, we could lose protection for this trademark, which could result in other people using the word "Google" to refer to their own products, thus diminishing our brand.

Any significant impairment of our intellectual property rights could harm our business and our ability to compete. Also, protecting our intellectual property rights is costly and time consuming. Any increase in the unauthorized use of our intellectual property could make it more expensive to do business and harm our operating results.

We may be subject to legal liability associated with providing online services or content.

We host and provide a wide variety of services and products that enable users to exchange information, advertise products and services, conduct business, and engage in various online activities both domestically and internationally. The law relating to the liability of providers of these online services and products for activities of their users is still somewhat unsettled both within the U.S. and internationally. Claims have been threatened and have been brought against us for defamation, negligence, breaches of contract, copyright or trademark infringement, unfair competition, unlawful activity, tort, including personal injury, fraud, or other theories based on the nature and content of information that we publish or to which we provide links or that may be posted online or generated by us or by third parties, including our users. In addition, we are and have been and may again in the future be subject to domestic or international actions alleging that certain content we have generated or third-party content that we have made available within our services violates U.S. and non-U.S. law.

We also arrange for the distribution of third-party advertisements to third-party publishers and advertising networks, and we offer third-party products, services, or content. We may be subject to claims concerning these products, services, or content by virtue of our involvement in marketing, branding, broadcasting, or providing access to them, even if we do not ourselves host, operate, provide, or provide access to these products, services, or content. Defense of any such actions could be costly and involve significant time and attention of our management and other

resources, may result in monetary liabilities or penalties, and may require us to change our business in an adverse manner.

Privacy concerns relating to our technology could damage our reputation and deter current and potential users from using our products and services.

From time to time, concerns have been expressed about whether our products, services, or processes compromise the privacy of users and others. Concerns about our practices with regard to the collection, use, disclosure, or security of personal information or other privacy related matters, even if unfounded, could damage our reputation and adversely affect our operating results.

In addition, as nearly all of our products and services are web-based, the amount of data we store for our users on our servers (including personal information) has been increasing. Any systems failure or compromise of our security that results in the release of our users' data could seriously limit the adoption of our products and services, as well as harm our reputation and brand and, therefore, our business. We expect to continue to expend significant resources to protect against security breaches. The risk that these types of events could seriously harm our business is likely to increase as we expand the number of web-based products and services we offer, and operate in more countries.

Regulatory authorities around the world are considering a number of legislative and regulatory proposals concerning data protection. In addition, the interpretation and application of consumer and data protection laws in the U.S., Europe and elsewhere are often uncertain and in flux. It is possible that these laws may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent with our data practices. If so, in addition to the possibility of fines, this could result in an order requiring that we change our data practices, which could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Complying with these various laws could cause us to incur substantial costs or require us to change our business practices in a manner adverse to our business.

We face a number of manufacturing and supply chain risks that, if not properly managed, could adversely impact our financial results and prospects.

We face a number of risks related to manufacturing and supply chain management. For instance, the products we sell may have quality issues resulting from the design or manufacture of the product, or from the software used in the product. Sometimes, these issues may be caused by components we purchase from other manufacturers or suppliers. If the quality of our products does not meet our customers' expectations or our products are found to be defective, then our sales and operating earnings, and ultimately our reputation, could be negatively impacted.

We rely on third parties to manufacture many of our assemblies and finished products, and we have third-party arrangements for the design of some components and parts. Our business could be negatively affected if we are not able to engage third parties with the necessary capabilities or capacity on reasonable terms, or if those we engage fail to meet their obligations (whether due to financial difficulties or other reasons), or make adverse changes in the pricing or other material terms of our arrangements with them.

In the past, Motorola, like many electronics manufacturers, has experienced supply shortages and price increases driven by raw material availability, manufacturing capacity, labor shortages, industry allocations, natural disasters and significant changes in the financial or business condition of its suppliers. Workaround plans to address shortages have entailed in the past, and could entail in the future, increased freight costs for expedited shipments. We cannot assure you that we will not experience shortages or other supply chain disruptions in the future or that they will not negatively impact our operations. In addition, some of the components we use in our products are available only from a single source or limited sources, and we cannot assure you that we would be able to find replacement vendors on favorable terms or at all in the event of a supply chain disruption.

Additionally, because many of our supply contracts have volume-based pricing or minimum purchase requirements, if the volume of our hardware sales decreases or does not reach projected targets, we could face increased materials and manufacturing costs or other financial liabilities that could make our hardware products more costly per unit to manufacture and therefore less competitive and negatively impact our financial results. Further, certain of our competitors may negotiate more favorable contractual terms based on volume and other commitments that may provide them with competitive advantages and may impact our supply.

We also require our suppliers and business partners to comply with law and company policies regarding workplace and employment practices, environmental compliance and intellectual property licensing, but we do not control them

or their practices. If any of them violates laws or implements practices regarded as unethical, we could experience supply chain disruptions, canceled orders, terminations of or damage to key relationships, and damage to our reputation. If any of them fails to procure necessary license rights to third-party intellectual property, legal action could ensue that could impact the salability of our products and expose us to financial obligations to third parties.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act includes disclosure requirements regarding the use of "conflict" minerals mined from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries (DRC) and procedures regarding a manufacturer's efforts to prevent the sourcing of such "conflict" minerals. SEC rules implementing these requirements may have the effect of reducing the pool of suppliers who can supply DRC "conflict free" components and parts, and we may not be able to obtain DRC conflict free products or supplies in sufficient quantities for our operations. Since our supply chain is complex, we may face reputational challenges with our customers, stockholders and other stakeholders if we are unable to sufficiently verify the origins for the "conflict" minerals used in our products.

If our security measures are breached, or if our services are subject to attacks that degrade or deny the ability of users to access our products and services, our products and services may be perceived as not being secure, users and customers may curtail or stop using our products and services, and we may incur significant legal and financial exposure.

Our products and services involve the storage and transmission of users' and customers' proprietary information, and security breaches expose us to a risk of loss of this information, litigation, and potential liability. We experience cyber attacks of varying degrees on a regular basis, and as a result, unauthorized parties have obtained, and may in the future obtain, access to our data or our users' or customers' data. Our security measures may also be breached due to employee error, malfeasance, or otherwise. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees, users, or customers to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to our data or our users' or customers' data. Any such breach or unauthorized access could result in significant legal and financial exposure, damage to our reputation, and a loss of confidence in the security of our products and services that could potentially have an adverse effect on our business. Because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently and often are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. If an actual or perceived breach of our security occurs, the market perception of the effectiveness of our security measures could be harmed and we could lose users and customers.

Web spam and content farms could decrease our search quality, which could damage our reputation and deter our current and potential users from using our products and services.

"Web spam" refers to websites that attempt to violate a search engine's quality guidelines or that otherwise seek to rank higher in search results than a search engine's assessment of their relevance and utility would rank them. Although English-language web spam in our search results has been significantly reduced, and web spam in most other languages is limited, we expect web spammers will continue to seek ways to improve their rankings inappropriately. We continuously combat web spam, including through indexing technology that makes it harder for spam-like, less useful web content to rank highly. We face challenges from low-quality and irrelevant content websites, including "content farms", which are websites that generate large quantities of low-quality content to help them improve their search rankings. We are continually launching algorithmic changes focused on low-quality websites. If web spam and content farms continue to increase on Google, this could hurt our reputation for delivering relevant information or reduce user traffic to our websites. In addition, as we continue to take actions to improve our search quality and reduce low-quality content, this may in the short run reduce our AdSense revenues, since some of these websites are AdSense partners.

Interruption or failure of our information technology and communications systems could hurt our ability to effectively provide our products and services, which could damage our reputation and harm our operating results.

The availability of our products and services depends on the continuing operation of our information technology and communications systems. Our systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption from earthquakes, terrorist attacks, floods, fires, power loss, telecommunications failures, computer viruses, computer denial of service attacks, or other attempts to harm our systems. Some of our data centers are located in areas with a high risk of major earthquakes. Our data centers are also subject to break-ins, sabotage, and intentional acts of vandalism, and to potential disruptions if the operators of certain of these facilities have financial difficulties. Some of our systems are not fully redundant, and

our disaster recovery planning cannot account for all eventualities. The occurrence of a natural disaster, a decision to close a facility we are using without adequate notice for financial reasons, or other unanticipated problems at our data centers could result in lengthy interruptions in our service. In addition, our products and services are highly technical and complex and may contain errors or vulnerabilities. Any errors or vulnerabilities in our products and services, or damage to or failure of our systems, could result in interruptions in our services, which could reduce our revenues and profits, and damage our brand.

Our international operations expose us to additional risks that could harm our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Our international operations are significant to our revenues and net income, and we plan to further expand internationally. International revenues accounted for approximately 55% of our consolidated revenues in 2013, and more than half of our user traffic has been coming from outside the U.S. In certain international markets, we have limited operating experience and may not benefit from any first-to-market advantages or otherwise succeed.

Most of our Motorola products are manufactured outside the U.S., primarily in China, Taiwan and Brazil. If our manufacturing in these countries is disrupted, our overall capacity could be reduced and sales or profitability could be negatively impacted. We require suppliers and business partners to comply with the law and company policies regarding workplace and employment practices, environmental compliance and intellectual property licensing, but we do not control them or their practices. If any of them violates laws or implements practices regarded as unethical, we could experience supply chain disruptions, canceled orders, terminations of or damage to key relationships, and damage to our reputation. If any of them fails to procure necessary license rights to third-party intellectual property, legal action could ensue that could impact the salability of our products and expose us to financial obligations to third parties.

Moreover, in connection with Motorola Mobile's operations in Brazil, we have had and continue to have legal disputes and controversies, including tax, labor and trade compliance controversies and other legal matters that take many years to resolve. We incur legal and other costs in managing and defending these matters and expect to continue to incur such costs. Based on our assessment of these matters, we have recorded reserves on only a small portion of the total potential exposure. It is, however, very difficult to predict the outcome of legal disputes and controversies, including litigation, in Brazil and our ultimate exposure may be greater than our current assessments and related reserves.

In addition to risks described elsewhere in this section, our international operations expose us to other risks, including the following:

- Changes in local political, economic, social, and labor conditions, which may adversely harm our business.
- Restrictions on foreign ownership and investments, and stringent foreign exchange controls that might prevent us from repatriating cash earned in countries outside the U.S.
- Import and export requirements, tariffs, trade disputes and barriers, and customs classifications that may prevent us from offering products or providing services to a particular market and may increase our operating costs.
- Potential injunctions from importation into the U.S. of our Motorola products manufactured outside the U.S. in an ITC matter.
- Longer payment cycles in some countries, increased credit risk, and higher levels of payment fraud.
- Still developing foreign laws and legal systems.
- Uncertainty regarding liability for services and content, including uncertainty as a result of local laws and lack of legal precedent.
- Different employee/employer relationships, existence of workers' councils and labor unions, and other challenges caused by distance, language, and cultural differences, making it harder to do business in certain jurisdictions.

In addition, compliance with complex foreign and U.S. laws and regulations that apply to our international operations increases our cost of doing business. These numerous and sometimes conflicting laws and regulations include internal control and disclosure rules, data privacy and filtering requirements, anti-corruption laws, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and other local laws prohibiting corrupt payments to governmental officials, and antitrust and competition regulations, among others. Violations of these laws and regulations could result in fines and penalties,

criminal sanctions against us, our officers, or our employees, prohibitions on the conduct of our business and on our ability to offer our products and services in one or more countries, and could also materially affect our brand, our international expansion efforts, our ability to attract and retain employees, our business, and our operating results. Although we have implemented policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with these laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that our employees, contractors, or agents will not violate our policies.

Finally, since we conduct business in currencies other than U.S. dollars but report our financial results in U.S. dollars, we face exposure to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Although we hedge a portion of our international currency exposure, significant fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may adversely affect our net income. Additionally, hedging programs are inherently risky and could expose us to additional risks that could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our operating results may fluctuate, which makes our results difficult to predict and could cause our results to fall short of expectations.

Our operating results may fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, many outside of our control. As a result, comparing our operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful, and you should not rely on our past results as an indication of our future performance. Our quarterly, year-to-date, and annual expenses as a percentage of our revenues may differ significantly from our historical or projected rates. Our operating results in future quarters may fall below expectations. Any of these events could cause our stock price to fall. Each of the risk factors listed in this section in addition to the following factors may affect our operating results:

- Our ability to continue to attract users to our websites and satisfy existing users on our websites.
- Our ability to monetize (or generate revenues from) traffic on our websites and our Google Network Members' websites.
- Revenue fluctuations caused by changes in property mix, platform mix and geographical mix.
- The amount of revenues and expenses generated and incurred in currencies other than U.S. dollars, and our ability to manage the resulting risk through our foreign exchange risk management program.
- The amount and timing of operating costs and expenses and capital expenditures related to the maintenance and expansion of our businesses, operations, and infrastructure.
- Our focus on long-term goals over short-term results.
- The results of our investments in risky projects, including new businesses, products, services, technologies and acquisitions.
- Our ability to keep our websites operational at a reasonable cost and without service interruptions.
- Our ability to generate significant revenues from services in which we have invested considerable time and resources.

Because our business is changing and evolving, our historical operating results may not be useful to you in predicting our future operating results. In addition, advertising spending has historically been cyclical in nature, reflecting overall economic conditions, as well as budgeting and buying patterns. Also, user traffic tends to be seasonal. Our rapid growth has tended to mask the cyclicity and seasonality of our business. As our growth rate has slowed, the cyclicity and seasonality in our business has become more pronounced and caused our operating results to fluctuate.

If we were to lose the services of Larry, Sergey, Eric, or other key personnel, we may not be able to execute our business strategy.

Our future success depends in a large part upon the continued service of key members of our senior management team. In particular, Larry Page and Sergey Brin are critical to the overall management of Google and the development of our technology. Along with our Executive Chairman Eric E. Schmidt, they also play a key role in maintaining our culture and setting our strategic direction. All of our executive officers and key employees are at-will employees, and we do not maintain any key-person life insurance policies. The loss of key personnel could seriously harm our business.

We rely on highly skilled personnel and, if we are unable to retain or motivate key personnel, hire qualified personnel, or maintain our corporate culture, we may not be able to grow effectively.

Our performance largely depends on the talents and efforts of highly skilled individuals. Our future success

depends on our continuing ability to identify, hire, develop, motivate, and retain highly skilled personnel for all areas of our organization. Competition in our industry for qualified employees is intense, and certain of our competitors have directly targeted our employees. In addition, our compensation arrangements, such as our equity award programs, may not always be successful in attracting new employees and retaining and motivating our existing employees. Our continued ability to compete effectively depends on our ability to attract new employees and to retain and motivate our existing employees.

In addition, we believe that our corporate culture fosters innovation, creativity, and teamwork. As our organization grows, and we are required to implement more complex organizational management structures, we may find it increasingly difficult to maintain the beneficial aspects of our corporate culture. This could negatively impact our future success.

Our business depends on continued and unimpeded access to the internet by us and our users. Internet access providers may be able to block, degrade, or charge for access to certain of our products and services, which could lead to additional expenses and the loss of users and advertisers.

Our products and services depend on the ability of our users to access the internet, and certain of our products require significant bandwidth to work effectively. Currently, this access is provided by companies that have significant market power in the broadband and internet access marketplace, including incumbent telephone companies, cable companies, mobile communications companies, and government-owned service providers. Some of these providers have taken, or have stated that they may take measures, including legal actions, that could degrade, disrupt, or increase the cost of user access to certain of our products by restricting or prohibiting the use of their infrastructure to support or facilitate our offerings, or by charging increased fees to us or our users to provide our offerings. Such interference could result in a loss of existing users and advertisers, and increased costs, and could impair our ability to attract new users and advertisers, thereby harming our revenues and growth.

New technologies could block our ads, which would harm our business.

Technologies have been developed that can block the display of our ads and that provide tools to users to opt out of our advertising products. Most of our revenues are derived from fees paid to us by advertisers in connection with the display of ads on web pages for our users. As a result, such technologies and tools could adversely affect our operating results.

We are exposed to fluctuations in the market values of our investment portfolio.

Given the global nature of our business, we have investments both domestically and internationally. Credit ratings and pricing of these investments can be negatively impacted by liquidity, credit deterioration or losses, financial results, or other factors. As a result, the value or liquidity of our cash equivalents and marketable securities could decline and result in a material impairment, which could materially adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

We may have exposure to greater than anticipated tax liabilities.

Our future income taxes could be adversely affected by earnings being lower than anticipated in jurisdictions that have lower statutory tax rates and higher than anticipated in jurisdictions that have higher statutory tax rates, by changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities, as a result of gains on our foreign exchange risk management program, or changes in tax laws, regulations, or accounting principles, as well as certain discrete items. We are subject to regular review and audit by both domestic and foreign tax authorities. Any adverse outcome of such a review or audit could have a negative effect on our operating results and financial condition. In addition, the determination of our worldwide provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities requires significant judgment, and there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Although we believe our estimates are reasonable, the ultimate tax outcome may differ from the amounts recorded in our financial statements and may materially affect our financial results in the period or periods for which such determination is made.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Stock

The trading price for our Class A common stock may continue to be volatile, and if the shares of the new class of non-voting Class C capital stock are distributed as expected, the trading price of that class may also be volatile and may affect the trading price for the Class A common stock.

The trading price of our Class A common stock has at times experienced substantial price volatility and may continue to be volatile. For example, from January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013, the closing price of our Class A common stock ranged from \$702.87 per share to \$1,120.71 per share. The trading price of our Class A common stock may fluctuate widely in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control. These factors include, among others:

- Quarterly variations in our results of operations or those of our competitors.
- Announcements by us or our competitors of acquisitions, new products, significant contracts, commercial relationships, or capital commitments.
- Recommendations by securities analysts or changes in earnings estimates.
- Announcements about our earnings that are not in line with analyst expectations, the risk of which is enhanced because it is our policy not to give guidance on earnings.
- Announcements by our competitors of their earnings that are not in line with analyst expectations.
- Commentary by industry and market professionals about our products, strategies, and other matters affecting our business and results, regardless of its accuracy.
- The volume of shares of Class A common stock available for public sale.
- Sales of Class A common stock by us or by our stockholders (including sales by our directors, executive officers, and other employees).
- Short sales, hedging, and other derivative transactions on shares of our Class A common stock.

In addition, following the settlement of litigation involving the authorization to distribute our non-voting Class C capital stock, our board of directors has approved a distribution of shares of Class C capital stock as a dividend to our holders of Class A and Class B common stock. We expect that the market price for the shares of Class A common stock will generally reflect the effect of a two-for-one stock split once the dividend is distributed. Although we plan to list the Class C capital stock on The Nasdaq Stock Market, we cannot predict whether, or to what extent, a liquid trading market will develop for the Class C capital stock. If it does not or if the Class C capital stock is not attractive to targets as an acquisition currency or to our employees as an incentive, we may not achieve our objectives in creating this new class. As in the case of the Class A common stock, the trading price for the Class C capital stock may also be volatile and affected by the factors noted above, as well as by the difference in voting rights as between the Class A common stock and the Class C capital stock, the volume of Class C capital stock available for public sale and sales by us and our stockholders of Class C capital stock, including by institutional investors that may be unwilling, unable or choose not to hold non-voting shares they receive as part of the stock dividend. Whether or not the Class C capital stock is included in stock indices in the future may also affect the trading prices of the Class A common stock and the Class C capital stock.

In addition, the stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. These broad market and industry factors may harm the market price of our Class A common stock and our Class C capital stock regardless of our actual operating performance.

The concentration of our stock ownership limits our stockholders' ability to influence corporate matters.

Our Class B common stock has 10 votes per share and our Class A common stock has one vote per share. As of December 31, 2013, Larry, Sergey, and Eric beneficially owned approximately 92.2% of our outstanding Class B common stock, representing approximately 61.7% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock. Larry, Sergey, and Eric therefore have significant influence over management and affairs and over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and significant corporate transactions, such as a merger or other sale of our company or our assets, for the foreseeable future. In addition, because our Class C capital stock carries no voting rights (except as required by applicable law), the issuance of the Class C capital stock, including in future stock-based acquisition transactions and to fund employee equity incentive programs, could prolong the duration of Larry and Sergey's current relative ownership of our voting power and their ability to elect all of our directors and to determine the outcome of most matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. Together with Eric, they would also continue to be able to control any required stockholder vote with respect to certain change in control transactions involving Google (including an acquisition of Google by another company).

This concentrated control limits or severely restricts our stockholders' ability to influence corporate matters and, as a result, we may take actions that our stockholders do not view as beneficial. As a result, the market price of our Class A common stock and our Class C capital stock could be adversely affected.

Provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law could discourage a takeover that stockholders may consider favorable.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control or changes in our management. These provisions include the following:

- Our certificate of incorporation provides for a tri-class capital stock structure. As a result of this structure, Larry, Sergey, and Eric have significant influence over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and significant corporate transactions, such as a merger or other sale of our company or our assets. This concentrated control could discourage others from initiating any potential merger, takeover, or other change of control transaction that other stockholders may view as beneficial. As noted above, the issuance of the Class C capital stock could have the effect of prolonging the influence of Larry, Sergey, and Eric.
- Our board of directors has the right to elect directors to fill a vacancy created by the expansion of the Board of Directors or the resignation, death, or removal of a director, which prevents stockholders from being able to fill vacancies on our board of directors.
- Our stockholders may not act by written consent. As a result, a holder, or holders, controlling a majority of our capital stock would not be able to take certain actions without holding a stockholders' meeting.
- Our certificate of incorporation prohibits cumulative voting in the election of directors. This limits the ability of minority stockholders to elect director candidates.
- Stockholders must provide advance notice to nominate individuals for election to the Board of Directors or to propose matters that can be acted upon at a stockholders' meeting. These provisions may discourage or deter a potential acquirer from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquirer's own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of our company.
- Our board of directors may issue, without stockholder approval, shares of undesignated preferred stock. The ability to issue undesignated preferred stock makes it possible for our board of directors to issue preferred stock with voting or other rights or preferences that could impede the success of any attempt to acquire us.

As a Delaware corporation, we are also subject to certain Delaware anti-takeover provisions. Under Delaware law, a corporation may not engage in a business combination with any holder of 15% or more of its outstanding voting stock unless the holder has held the stock for three years or, among other things, the Board of Directors has approved the transaction. Our board of directors could rely on Delaware law to prevent or delay an acquisition of us.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

On April 11, 2013, we received a comment letter from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) related to various issues with respect to our public filings, including discussions of advertising and Motorola revenues in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K. We responded to the SEC on May 10, 2013. On June 27, 2013, November 13, 2013 and January 16, 2014, we received additional comment letters from the SEC on these and other matters. We responded to the first two comment letters on August 9, 2013 and December 20, 2013, respectively, and provided the SEC with supplemental analysis and information as requested by the SEC.

As of the date of the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we are working on responding to the latest comment letter received on January 16, 2014, and have not resolved the comments described above. We believe that we have properly disclosed information related to advertising and Motorola revenues and will continue to cooperate with the SEC to resolve the comments.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our headquarters are located in Mountain View, California, where we own approximately 3.8 million square feet of office and building space and approximately fifteen acres of developable land to accommodate anticipated future growth. We also own sizable office and building space in New York, New York; Paris, France; and Dublin, Ireland. We operate and own data centers in the U.S., Europe, and Asia pursuant to various lease agreements and co-location arrangements.

In addition, we lease significant office space and undeveloped land in and near our headquarters in Mountain View, California. We also lease additional research and development, and sales and support offices throughout the United States and maintain leased facilities internationally in countries around the world.

Motorola also operates manufacturing facilities, research and development, administrative and sales offices in various U.S. locations and in many foreign countries. Motorola generally considers the productive capacity of its facilities to be adequate and sufficient for the requirements of its business. The extent of utilization of such manufacturing facilities varies from plant to plant and from time to time during the year.

We believe our existing facilities, both owned and leased, are in good condition and suitable for the conduct of our business.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For a description of our material pending legal proceedings, please see Note 11 "Commitments and Contingencies - Legal Matters" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our Class A common stock has been listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "GOOG" since August 19, 2004. Prior to that time, there was no public market for our stock. The following table sets forth for the indicated periods the high and low sales prices per share for our Class A common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market.

Fiscal Year 2013 Quarters Ended:		High	Low
March 31, 2013		\$ 844.00	\$ 695.52
June 30, 2013		920.60	761.26
September 30, 2013		928.00	845.56
December 31, 2013		1,121.00	842.98
Fiscal Year 2012 Quarters Ended:		High	Low
March 31, 2012		\$ 670.25	\$ 564.55
June 30, 2012		653.14	556.52
September 30, 2012		764.89	562.09
December 31, 2012		774.38	636.00

Our Class B common stock is neither listed nor traded.

Holders of Record

As of December 31, 2013, there were approximately 2,536 stockholders of record of our Class A common stock, and the closing price of our Class A common stock was \$1,120.71 per share as reported by the Nasdaq Global Select Market. Because many of our shares of Class A common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of stockholders represented by these record holders. As of December 31, 2013, there were approximately 74 stockholders of record of our Class B common stock.

Dividend Policy

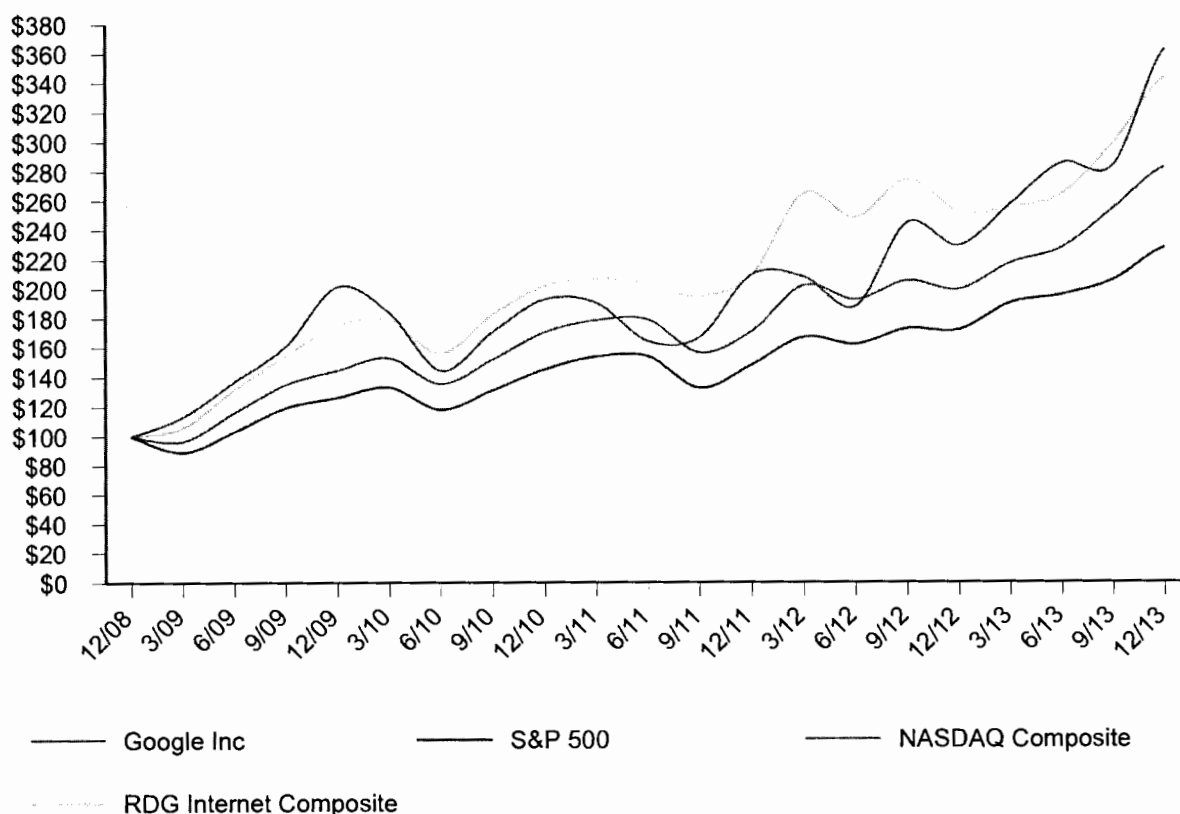
We have never declared or paid any cash dividend on our common stock. We intend to retain any future earnings and do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Stock Performance Graph

This performance graph shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), or incorporated by reference into any filing of Google under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

The following graph compares the 5-year cumulative total return to shareholders on Google Inc.'s common stock relative to the cumulative total returns of the S&P 500 index, the RDG Internet Composite index, and the NASDAQ Composite index. An investment of \$100 (with reinvestment of all dividends) is assumed to have been made in the company's common stock and in each index on December 31, 2008 and its relative performance is tracked through December 31, 2013. The returns shown are based on historical results and are not intended to suggest future performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*
Among Google Inc., the S&P 500 Index, the
NASDAQ Composite Index, and the RDG Internet Composite Index



*\$100 invested on December 31, 2008 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends. Fiscal year ending December 31.

Results of Google's Transferable Stock Option (TSO) Program

Under our TSO program, eligible employees were able to sell vested stock options to participating financial institutions in an online auction as an alternative to exercising options in the traditional method and then selling the underlying shares. The TSO program was discontinued as of November 29, 2013.

The following table provides information with respect to sales by our employees of TSOs for the period from October 1, 2013 to November 29, 2013, which is the date the TSO program was discontinued.

Period ⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Amounts			Weighted-Average Per Share Amounts		
	Number of Shares Underlying TSOs Sold	Sale Price of TSOs Sold	TSO Premium ⁽²⁾	Exercise Price of TSOs Sold	Sale Price of TSOs Sold	TSO Premium ⁽²⁾
	(in thousands)					
October 1 – 31	79,104	\$ 47,600	\$ 36	\$ 415.67	\$ 601.73	\$ 0.46
November 1 – 29	50,621	32,957	22	390.62	651.06	0.44
Total (except weighted-average per share amounts)	129,725	\$ 80,557	\$ 58	\$ 405.90	\$ 620.98	\$ 0.45

(1) The TSO program was generally active during regular trading hours for the Nasdaq Global Select Market when our trading window was open. However, we had the right to suspend the TSO program at any time for any reason, including for maintenance and other technical reasons.

(2) TSO premium was calculated as the difference between (a) the sale price of the TSO and (b) the intrinsic value of the TSO, which we define as the excess, if any, of the price of our Class A common stock at the time of the sale over the exercise price of the TSO.

Our TSO program allowed participation by executive officers (other than Larry Page, Sergey Brin, and Eric E. Schmidt). The following table provides information with respect to sales by our executive officers of TSOs for the period from October 1, 2013 to November 29, 2013, which is the date the TSO program was discontinued:

Executive Officer	Aggregate Amounts		
	Number of Shares Underlying TSOs Sold	Sale Price of TSOs Sold	TSO Premium
	(in thousands)		
Patrick Pichette	4,330	\$ 1,943	\$ 0
Total	4,330	\$ 1,943	\$ 0

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing in Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The consolidated statements of income data for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012, and 2013 and the consolidated balance sheet data at December 31, 2012, and 2013 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The consolidated statements of income data for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, and the consolidated balance sheet data at December 31, 2009, 2010, and 2011, are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future period.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(in millions, except per share amounts)				
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:					
Revenues	\$ 23,651	\$ 29,321	\$ 37,905	\$ 50,175	\$ 59,825
Income from operations	8,312	10,381	11,742	12,760	13,966
Net income from continuing operations	6,520	8,505	9,737	10,788	12,214
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	0	0	0	(51)	706
Net income	6,520	8,505	9,737	10,737	12,920
Net income (loss) per share of Class A and Class B common stock - basic					
Continuing operations	\$ 20.62	\$ 26.69	\$ 30.17	\$ 32.97	\$ 36.70
Discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.16)	2.12
Net income per share of Class A and Class B common stock - basic	\$ 20.62	\$ 26.69	\$ 30.17	\$ 32.81	\$ 38.82
Net income (loss) per share of Class A and Class B common stock - diluted					
Continuing operations	\$ 20.41	\$ 26.31	\$ 29.76	\$ 32.46	\$ 36.05
Discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.15)	2.08
Net income per share of Class A and Class B common stock - diluted	\$ 20.41	\$ 26.31	\$ 29.76	\$ 32.31	\$ 38.13

	As of December 31,				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(in millions)				
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities	\$ 24,485	\$ 34,975	\$ 44,626	\$ 48,088	\$ 58,717
Total assets	40,497	57,851	72,574	93,798	110,920
Total long-term liabilities	1,746	1,614	5,516	7,746	7,703
Total stockholders' equity	36,004	46,241	58,145	71,715	87,309

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

Google is a global technology leader focused on improving the ways people connect with information. We aspire to build products and provide services that improve the lives of billions of people globally. Our mission is to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful. Our innovations in web search and advertising have made our website a top internet property and our brand one of the most recognized in the world. Our Google segment generates revenues primarily by delivering relevant, cost-effective online advertising. Businesses use our AdWords program and AdSense program to promote their products and services with advertising on both Google-owned properties and publishers' sites across the web.

Our Motorola Mobile segment is focused on mobile wireless devices and related products and services and generates revenues primarily by selling hardware products. In January 2014, we entered into an agreement with Lenovo providing for the disposition of the Motorola Mobile segment. The transaction is expected to close in 2014.

The Motorola Home segment was focused on technologies and devices that provide video entertainment services to consumers by enabling subscribers to access a variety of interactive digital television services. In December 2012, we entered into an agreement for the disposition of the Motorola Home segment. The transaction closed on April 17, 2013. All financial results related to Motorola Home were presented as net income (loss) from discontinued operations on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Trends in Our Businesses

Advertising transactions continue to shift from offline to online as the digital economy evolves. This has contributed to the rapid growth of our business since inception, resulting in substantially increased revenues, and we expect that our business will continue to grow. However, our revenue growth rate has generally declined over time, and it could do so in the future as a result of a number of factors, including increasing competition, our investments in new business strategies, products, services, and technologies, changes in our product mix, shifts in the geographic mix of our revenues, query growth rates and how users make queries, challenges in maintaining our growth rate as our revenues increase to higher levels, and the evolution of the online advertising market, including the increasing variety of online platforms for advertising, and other markets in which we participate.

Our users are increasingly connected to the internet and using multiple devices to access our products and services, a trend that has increased our global search queries and changed our platform mix. We expect that our revenue growth rate will continue to be affected by evolving consumer preferences, as well as by advertising trends, the acceptance by users of our products and services as they are delivered on diverse devices, and our ability to create a seamless experience for both users and advertisers in this multi-screen environment.

The main focus of our advertising programs is to help businesses reach people in the moments that matter across all devices with smarter ads that are relevant to their intent and context, reflecting our commitment to constantly improve their overall web experience. As a result, we expect to continue to take steps to improve the relevance of the ads displayed on our websites and our Google Network Members' websites. These steps include not displaying ads that generate low click-through rates or that send users to irrelevant or otherwise low-quality websites, updating our advertising policies and ensuring their compliance, and terminating our relationships with those Google Network Members whose websites do not meet our quality requirements. We may also continue to take steps to reduce the number of accidental clicks by our users. These steps could negatively affect the growth rate of our revenues.

Both seasonal fluctuations in internet usage and traditional retail seasonality have affected, and are likely to continue to affect, our business. Internet usage generally slows during the summer months, and commercial queries typically increase significantly in the fourth quarter of each year. These seasonal trends have caused, and will likely continue to cause, fluctuations in our quarterly results, including fluctuations in sequential revenues, as well as aggregate paid clicks and average cost-per-click growth rates.

The operating margin we realize on revenues generated from ads placed on our Google Network Members' websites through our AdSense program is significantly lower than the operating margin we realize from revenues generated from ads placed on our websites because most of the advertiser fees from ads served on Google Network Members' websites are shared with our Google Network Members. For the past five years, growth in advertising

revenues from our websites has generally exceeded that from our Google Network Members' websites. This trend has had a positive impact on our operating margins, and we expect that this will continue for the foreseeable future, although the relative rate of growth in revenues from our websites compared to the rate of growth in revenues from our Google Network Members' websites may vary over time. Also, the margins on advertising revenues from mobile phones and other newer advertising formats are generally lower than those from desktop computers and tablets. We expect this trend to continue to pressure our margins, particularly if we fail to realize the opportunities we anticipate with the transition to a dynamic multi-screen environment.

We conduct our Motorola Mobile business in highly competitive markets, facing both new and established competitors. The markets for many of our products are characterized by rapidly changing technologies, frequent new product introductions, changing consumer trends, short product life cycles, consumer loyalty and evolving industry standards. Market disruptions caused by new technologies, the entry of new competitors, consolidations among our customers and competitors, changes in regulatory requirements, changes in economic conditions, supply chain interruptions or other factors, can introduce volatility into our businesses. Meeting all of these challenges requires consistent operational planning and execution and investment in technology, resulting in innovative products that meet the needs of our customers around the world.

From an overall business perspective, we continue to invest aggressively in areas of strategic focus, our systems, data centers, corporate facilities, information technology infrastructure, and employees. We expect to continue to hire aggressively for 2014 and provide competitive compensation programs to our employees. Our full-time employee headcount was 53,861 (including 11,113 headcount from Motorola Mobile and 5,204 from Motorola Home) at December 31, 2012, and 47,756 (including 3,894 headcount from Motorola Mobile) at December 31, 2013. Acquisitions will also remain an important component of our strategy and use of capital. We expect our cost of revenues will increase in dollars and may increase as a percentage of revenues in future periods, primarily as a result of forecasted increases in traffic acquisition costs, manufacturing and inventory-related costs, data center costs, content acquisition costs, credit card and other transaction fees, and other costs. In particular, traffic acquisition costs as a percentage of advertising revenues may increase in the future if we are unable to continue to improve the monetization or generation of revenues from traffic on our websites and our Google Network Members' websites.

As we expand our advertising programs and other products to international markets, we continue to increase our exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency to U.S. dollar exchange rates. We have a foreign exchange risk management program that is designed to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. However, this program will not fully offset the effect of fluctuations on our revenues and earnings.

Other revenues consist of non-advertising revenues including licensing, hardware and digital content. We expect other revenues to continue to grow. However, operating margin on other revenues is generally lower than that on advertising revenues.

Results of Operations

We completed our acquisition of Motorola on May 22, 2012 (the acquisition date). In December 2012, we entered into an agreement for the disposition of the Motorola Home segment, and consequently, financial results related to Motorola Home were presented as net income (loss) from discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Income in all periods presented. In April 2013, we completed the disposition of the Motorola Home segment.

In January 2014, we entered into an agreement with Lenovo providing for the disposition of the Motorola Mobile segment. The transaction is expected to close in 2014. As we evaluate the impact of this agreement, we expect financial results of Motorola Mobile will be presented as net income (loss) from discontinued operations on the Consolidated Statements of Income and assets and liabilities of Motorola Mobile to be disposed of will be presented as held for sale on the Consolidated Balance Sheets beginning in the first quarter of 2014.

Subsequent to the acquisition of Motorola, we initiated a restructuring plan of our Motorola business. See Note 9 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further discussion of this restructuring plan and the associated restructuring charges.

The following table presents our historical operating results as a percentage of revenues for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:			
Revenues:			
Google (advertising and other)	100.0%	91.8%	92.8%
Motorola Mobile (hardware and other)	0.0	8.2	7.2
Total revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenues - Google (advertising and other)	34.8	34.2	36.8
Cost of revenues - Motorola Mobile (hardware and other)	0.0	6.9	6.5
Research and development	13.6	13.5	13.3
Sales and marketing	12.1	12.2	12.1
General and administrative	7.2	7.8	8.0
Charge related to the resolution of Department of Justice investigation	1.3	0	0
Total costs and expenses	69.0%	74.6%	76.7%
Income from operations	31.0	25.4	23.3
Interest and other income, net	1.5	1.3	0.9
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	32.5	26.7	24.2
Provision for income taxes	6.8	5.2	3.8
Net income from continuing operations	25.7	21.5	20.4
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	0.0	(0.1)	1.2
Net income	25.7%	21.4%	21.6%

Revenues by Segment

The following table presents our segment revenues, by revenue source, for the periods presented (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Advertising revenues:			
Google websites	\$ 26,145	\$ 31,221	\$ 37,453
Google Network Members' websites	10,386	12,465	13,125
Total advertising revenues	36,531	43,686	50,578
Other revenues	1,374	2,353	4,972
Google segment revenues	\$ 37,905	\$ 46,039	\$ 55,550
Motorola Mobile segment revenues	0	4,136	4,443
Elimination and other	0	0	(168)
Total revenues	\$ 37,905	\$ 50,175	\$ 59,825

Google segment

The following table presents our Google segment revenues, by revenue source, as a percentage of total Google segment revenues for the periods presented:

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Advertising revenues:			
Google websites	69.0%	67.8%	67.4%
Google Network Members' websites	27.4	27.1	23.6
Total advertising revenues	96.4%	94.9%	91.0%
Other revenues	3.6	5.1	9.0
Total revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Google websites as % of advertising revenues	71.6%	71.5%	74.0%
Google Network Members' websites as % of advertising revenues	28.4%	28.5%	26.0%

Our Google segment revenues increased \$9,511 million from 2012 to 2013. This increase resulted primarily from an increase in advertising revenues generated by Google websites and an increase in other revenues, and to a lesser extent, an increase in advertising revenues generated by Google Network Members' websites. The increase in other revenues was mainly driven by higher sales related to digital content and hardware products. The increase in advertising revenues for Google websites and Google Network Members' websites resulted primarily from an increase in the number of paid clicks through our advertising programs, as paid clicks on Google websites and Google Network Members' websites increased approximately 25% from 2012 to 2013. The increase in the number of paid clicks generated through our advertising programs was due to certain monetization improvements including new and richer ad formats, an increase in aggregate traffic across all platforms, the continued global expansion of our products, advertisers, and user base, as well as an increase in the number of Google Network Members, partially offset by certain advertising policy changes. The impact from the increase in paid clicks on our revenue growth was partially offset by a decrease in the average cost-per-click paid by our advertisers. Average cost-per-click on Google websites and Google Network Members' websites decreased approximately 8% from 2012 to 2013. The decrease in the average cost-per-click paid by our advertisers was driven by various factors, such as the introduction of new products as well as changes in property mix, platform mix and geographical mix, and the general strengthening of the U.S. dollar compared to certain foreign currencies.

Our Google segment revenues increased \$8,134 million from 2011 to 2012. This increase resulted primarily from an increase in advertising revenues generated by Google websites and Google Network Members' websites and, to a lesser extent, an increase in other revenues driven by hardware product sales. The increase in advertising revenues for Google websites and Google Network Members' websites resulted primarily from an increase in the number of paid clicks through our advertising programs, as aggregate paid clicks on Google websites and Google Network Members' websites increased approximately 34% from 2011 to 2012. The increase in the number of paid clicks generated through our advertising programs was due to an increase in aggregate traffic across all platforms, certain monetization improvements including new ad formats, the continued global expansion of our products, advertisers, and user base, as well as an increase in the number of Google Network Members. The impact of this increase was partially offset by a decrease in the average cost-per-click paid by our advertisers. Average cost-per-click on Google websites and Google Network Members' websites decreased approximately 12% from 2011 to 2012. The decrease in the average cost-per-click paid by our advertisers was driven by various factors, such as introduction of new products as well as changes in property mix, platform mix and geographical mix, and the general strengthening of the U.S. dollar compared to certain foreign currencies.

The rate of change in aggregate paid clicks and average cost-per-click, and their correlation with the rate of change in revenues, has fluctuated and may fluctuate in the future because of various factors, including the revenue growth rates on our websites compared to those of our Google Network Members, advertiser competition for keywords, changes in foreign currency exchange rates, seasonality, the fees advertisers are willing to pay based on how they manage their advertising costs, changes in advertising quality or formats, and general economic conditions. In addition, traffic growth in emerging markets compared to more mature markets and across various advertising verticals and channels also contributes to these fluctuations. Changes in aggregate paid clicks and average cost-per-click may not be indicative of our performance or advertiser experiences in any specific geographic market, vertical, or industry.

Improvements in our ability to monetize increased traffic primarily relate to enhancing the end user experience, including providing end users with ads that are more relevant to their search queries or to the content on the Google Network Members' websites they visit. For instance, these improvements include displaying advertiser-nominated images that are relevant to the user query and creating a more engaging user shopping experience by enhancing

search ads to include richer product information, such as product image, price, and merchant name. We believe that the increase in the number of paid clicks on Google websites and Google Network Members' websites is substantially the result of our commitment to improving the relevance and quality of both our search results and the advertisements displayed, which we believe results in a better user experience, which in turn results in more searches, advertisers, Google Network Members and other partners.

Other revenues in our Google segment increased \$2,619 million from 2012 to 2013 and also increased as a percentage of the segment revenues. The increase was primarily due to growth of our digital content products, such as apps, music and movies. Additionally, we experienced an increase in our hardware revenues due to Chromecast, directly-sold Nexus products and Chrome OS devices. In 2011, other revenue was not a significant driver of overall Google segment revenues.

Motorola Mobile segment

Our Motorola Mobile segment revenues increased \$307 million from 2012 to 2013. The increase was due to approximately seven months of results being included in 2012 while twelve months of results were included in 2013 and a 14% increase in average selling price ("ASP") related to new product launches and changes in product mix during the year, partially offset by a 6% decrease in units shipped during 2013. We note that results between 2012 and 2013 are not comparable due to the significant restructuring efforts to simplify the product portfolio completed over the nineteen-month period.

The increase in the Motorola Mobile segment revenues from 2011 to 2012 resulted from the inclusion of revenues from the Motorola Mobile segment of \$4,136 million subsequent to the acquisition in May 2012.

Elimination and other

Beginning in the third quarter of 2013, Google and Motorola Mobile segment revenues have been impacted by intersegment transactions that are eliminated in consolidation. Additionally, segment revenues associated with certain products were recognized during the year in our segment results, but deferred to future periods in our consolidated financial statements. This presentation is consistent with what is provided to the chief operating decision maker for purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to each segment and assessing their performance.

Revenues by Geography

The following table presents our Google segment domestic and international revenues as a percentage of Google segment revenues, determined based on the billing addresses of our customers for our Google segment:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
United States	46%	46%	45%
United Kingdom	11%	11%	10%
Rest of the world	43%	43%	45%

The following table presents our consolidated domestic and international revenues as a percentage of consolidated revenues, determined based on the billing addresses of our customers for our Google segment, and ship-to addresses of our customers for our Motorola Mobile segment:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
United States	46%	47%	45%
United Kingdom	11%	10%	9%
Rest of the world	43%	43%	46%

The growth in revenues from the rest of the world as a percentage of the Google segment and consolidated revenues from 2012 to 2013 resulted largely from increased acceptance of our advertising programs, and our continued progress in developing localized versions of our products for the international markets as well as increased revenues from the rest of the world in our Motorola Mobile segment in 2013 as compared to 2012.

Foreign Exchange Impact on Revenues

The general strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to certain foreign currencies (primarily the Japanese yen and Brazilian real) from 2012 to 2013 had an unfavorable impact on our international revenues, which was partially offset by the general weakening of the U.S. dollar relative to other foreign currencies (primarily the Euro). Had foreign exchange rates remained constant in these periods, our revenues from the United Kingdom would have been \$67 million or 1.2% higher and our revenues from the rest of the world would have been approximately \$613 million or 2.2% higher in 2013. This is before consideration of hedging gains of \$63 million and \$32 million recognized to revenues from the United Kingdom and the rest of the world in 2013.

The general strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to certain foreign currencies (primarily the Euro) from 2011 to 2012 had an unfavorable impact on our international revenues. Had foreign exchange rates remained constant in these periods, our revenues from the United Kingdom would have been \$68 million or 1.4% higher and our revenues from the rest of the world would have been approximately \$1,211 million or 5.6% higher in 2012. This is before consideration of hedging gains of \$18 million and \$199 million recognized to revenues from the United Kingdom and the rest of the world in 2012.

Although we expect to continue to make investments in international markets, these investments may not result in an increase in our international revenues as a percentage of total revenues in 2014 or thereafter. See Note 15 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information about geographic areas.

Costs and Expenses

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues consists primarily of traffic acquisition costs. Traffic acquisition costs consist of amounts paid to our Google Network Members under AdSense arrangements and to certain other partners (our distribution partners) who distribute our toolbar and other products (collectively referred to as access points) or otherwise direct search queries to our website (collectively referred to as distribution arrangements). These amounts are primarily based on the revenue share and fixed fee arrangements with our Google Network Members and distribution partners.

Certain distribution arrangements require us to pay our partners based on a fee per access point delivered and not exclusively - or at all - based on revenue share. These fees are non-refundable. Further, these arrangements are terminable at will, although under the terms of certain contracts we or our distribution partners may be subject to penalties in the event of early termination. We recognize fees under these arrangements over the estimated useful lives of the access points to the extent we can reasonably estimate those lives and they are one year or longer, or based on any contractual revenue share, if greater. Otherwise, the fees are charged to expense as incurred. The estimated useful life of the access points is based on the historical average period of time they generate traffic and revenues.

Cost of revenues also includes the expenses associated with the operation of our data centers, including depreciation, labor, energy, and bandwidth costs; hardware inventory costs; credit card and other transaction fees related to processing customer transactions; amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets; and content acquisition costs. We have entered into arrangements with certain content providers under which we distribute or license their video and other content. In a number of these arrangements, we display ads on the pages of our websites from which the content is viewed and share most of the fees these ads generate with the content providers. We also license content on the pages of our websites from which the content is sold and share most of the fees these sales generate with content providers. To the extent we are obligated to make guaranteed minimum revenue share payments to our content providers, we recognize as content acquisition costs the contractual revenue share amount or the amount determined on a straight-line basis, whichever is greater, over the term of the agreements.

In addition, cost of revenues includes manufacturing and inventory-related costs primarily from our Motorola Mobile segment.

The following tables present our cost of revenues by operating segment, our traffic acquisition costs, and traffic acquisition costs as a percentage of advertising revenues in the Google segment, for the periods presented (dollars in millions):

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Google	\$ 12,939	\$ 16,816	\$ 21,524
Motorola Mobile	0	3,294	3,773
Unallocated items	249	524	561
Total	<u>\$ 13,188</u>	<u>\$ 20,634</u>	<u>\$ 25,858</u>

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Traffic acquisition costs related to AdSense arrangements	\$ 7,294	\$ 8,791	\$ 9,293
Traffic acquisition costs related to distribution arrangements	1,517	2,165	2,965
Traffic acquisition costs	<u>\$ 8,811</u>	<u>\$ 10,956</u>	<u>\$ 12,258</u>
Traffic acquisition costs as a percentage of Google segment advertising revenues	24.1%	25.1%	24.2%

Google segment

Cost of revenues for the Google segment increased \$4,708 million from 2012 to 2013. The increase was due to increases in traffic acquisition costs of \$1,302 million resulting from more distribution fees paid, more fees paid for additional traffic directed to our websites, as well as more advertiser fees generated through our AdSense program. The remaining increase was primarily driven by an increase in data center costs, hardware inventory costs as a result of increased hardware sales, content acquisition costs as a result of increased activities related to YouTube and digital content, and revenue share payments to mobile carriers and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs). The decrease in traffic acquisition costs as a percentage of advertising revenues was primarily as a result of a shift of mix between Google website revenue and Google Network Members' websites.

Cost of revenues for the Google segment increased \$3,877 million from 2011 to 2012. The increase was primarily related to an increase in traffic acquisition costs of \$2,145 million resulting from more advertiser fees generated through our AdSense program, more traffic directed to our websites, as well as more distribution fees paid. The remaining increase was primarily driven by increases in data center costs, hardware inventory costs and content acquisition costs. The increase in traffic acquisition costs as a percentage of advertising revenues was primarily the result of a greater increase in traffic acquisition costs related to distribution arrangements compared to the increase in advertising revenues generated by Google websites.

Motorola Mobile segment

Cost of revenues for the Motorola Mobile segment were not comparable between 2012 and 2013 because approximately seven months of results were included in 2012 while twelve months of results were included in 2013. Additionally, we conducted various restructuring activities to simplify the Motorola Mobile product portfolio subsequent to the acquisition in May 2012.

Unallocated Items

Unallocated items, including stock-based compensation expense, as well as restructuring and related charges, are not allocated to each segment because we do not include this information in our measurement of the performance of our operating segments.

We expect cost of revenues will increase in dollar amount and may increase as a percentage of total revenues in 2014 and in future periods, primarily as a result of increases in traffic acquisition costs, data center costs, hardware and inventory costs, manufacturing and inventory-related costs, content acquisition costs, credit card and other transaction fees, and other costs. Traffic acquisition costs as a percentage of advertising revenues may fluctuate in the future based on a number of factors, including the following:

- The relative growth rates of revenues from our websites and from our Google Network Members' websites.
- Whether we are able to enter into more AdSense arrangements that provide for lower revenue share obligations or whether increased competition for arrangements with existing and potential Google Network Members results in less favorable revenue share arrangements.

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- Whether we are able to continue to improve the monetization of traffic on our websites and our Google Network Members' websites.
- The relative growth rates of expenses associated with distribution arrangements and the related revenues generated, including whether we share with certain existing and new distribution partners proportionately more of the aggregate advertising fees that we earn from paid clicks derived from search queries these partners direct to our websites.

Research and Development

The following table presents our research and development expenses by operating segment for the periods presented (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Google	\$ 4,101	\$ 4,809	\$ 5,496
Motorola Mobile	0	474	702
Unallocated items	1,061	1,510	1,754
Total	<u>\$ 5,162</u>	<u>\$ 6,793</u>	<u>\$ 7,952</u>

Research and development expenses consist primarily of compensation and related costs for personnel responsible for the research and development activities relating to new and existing products and services, as well as depreciation and equipment-related costs. We expense research and development costs as incurred.

Google segment

Research and development expenses for the Google segment increased \$687 million from 2012 to 2013 and as a percentage of Google segment revenues remained relatively flat from 2012 to 2013. The increase in expenses was primarily due to an increase in labor and facilities-related costs of \$596 million, largely as a result of an 18% increase in research and development headcount.

Research and development expenses for the Google segment increased \$708 million from 2011 to 2012 and as a percentage of Google segment revenues remained relatively flat from 2011 to 2012. The increase in expenses was primarily due to an increase in labor and facilities-related costs of \$359 million, largely as a result of a 15% increase in research and development headcount, an increase in depreciation and equipment-related expenses of \$147 million, and an increase in professional services expense of \$66 million.

Motorola Mobile segment

Research and development expenses for the Motorola Mobile segment were not comparable between 2012 and 2013 because approximately seven months of results were included in 2012 while twelve months of results were included in 2013. Additionally, we conducted various restructuring activities to simplify the Motorola Mobile product portfolio subsequent to the acquisition in May 2012.

Unallocated Items

Unallocated items, including stock-based compensation expense, as well as restructuring and related charges, are not allocated to each segment because we do not include this information in our measurement of the performance of our operating segments.

We expect that research and development expenses will increase in dollar amount in 2014 and future periods because we expect to continue to invest in building the necessary employee and system infrastructure required to support the development of new, and to improve existing, products and services.

Sales and Marketing

The following table presents our sales and marketing expenses by operating segment for the periods presented (dollars in millions):

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Google	\$ 4,228	\$ 5,017	\$ 6,002
Motorola Mobile	0	524	678
Elimination and unallocated items	361	602	573
Total	<u>\$ 4,589</u>	<u>\$ 6,143</u>	<u>\$ 7,253</u>

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of compensation and related costs for personnel engaged in customer service, sales, and sales support functions, as well as advertising and promotional expenditures.

Google segment

Sales and marketing expenses for the Google segment increased \$985 million from 2012 to 2013 and as a percentage of Google segment revenues remained flat from 2012 to 2013. The increase in expenses was primarily due to an increase in advertising and promotional expenses of \$674 million, as well as an increase in labor and facilities-related costs of \$233 million, largely as a result of a 13% increase in sales and marketing headcount.

Sales and marketing expenses for the Google segment increased \$789 million from 2011 to 2012 and as a percentage of Google segment revenues remained flat from 2011 to 2012. The increase in expenses was primarily due to an increase in labor and facilities-related costs of \$390 million, largely as a result of a 14% increase in sales and marketing headcount, as well as an increase in advertising and promotional expenses of \$288 million.

Motorola Mobile segment

Sales and marketing expenses for the Motorola Mobile segment were not comparable between 2012 and 2013 because approximately seven months of results were included in 2012 while twelve months of results were included in 2013. Additionally, we conducted various restructuring activities to simplify the Motorola Mobile product portfolio subsequent to the acquisition in May 2012.

Elimination and Unallocated Items

Elimination items represent intersegment transactions that are eliminated in consolidation. Unallocated items, including stock-based compensation expense, as well as restructuring and related charges, are not allocated to each segment because we do not include this information in our measurement of the performance of our operating segments.

We expect that sales and marketing expenses will increase in dollar amount and may increase as a percentage of total revenues in 2014 and future periods, as we expand our business globally, increase advertising and promotional expenditures in connection with new and existing products, and increase the level of service we provide to our advertisers, Google Network Members, and other partners.

General and Administrative

The following table presents our general and administrative expenses by operating segment for the periods presented (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Google	\$ 2,421	\$ 3,090	\$ 3,967
Motorola Mobile	0	236	319
Unallocated items	303	519	510
Total	<u>\$ 2,724</u>	<u>\$ 3,845</u>	<u>\$ 4,796</u>

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation and related costs for personnel and facilities, and include costs related to our facilities, finance, human resources, information technology and legal organizations, as well as fees for professional services. Professional services are principally comprised of outside legal, audit, information technology consulting, and outsourcing services. General and administrative expenses also include amortization of certain acquisition-related intangible assets.

Google segment

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General and administrative expenses for the Google segment increased \$877 million from 2012 to 2013 and as a percentage of Google segment revenues remained relatively flat from 2012 to 2013. The increase in expenses was primarily due to an increase in labor and facilities-related costs of \$396 million, largely as a result of a 15% increase in general and administrative headcount, an increase in depreciation and equipment-related expense of \$222 million, as well as an increase in amortization of acquired intangible assets of \$157 million.

General and administrative expenses for the Google segment increased \$669 million from 2011 to 2012 and as a percentage of Google segment revenues remained relatively flat from 2011 to 2012. This increase in expenses was primarily due to an increase in amortization of acquired intangible assets of \$274 million, an increase in professional services expense of \$147 million, the majority of which was related to legal costs, and an increase in labor and facilities-related costs of \$122 million, primarily as a result of an 11% increase in general and administrative headcount.

Motorola Mobile segment

General and administrative expenses for the Motorola Mobile segment were not comparable between 2012 and 2013 because approximately seven months of results were included in 2012 while twelve months of results were included in 2013. Additionally, we conducted various restructuring activities to simplify the Motorola Mobile product portfolio subsequent to the acquisition in May 2012.

Unallocated Items

Unallocated items, including stock-based compensation expense, as well as restructuring and related charges, are not allocated to each segment because we do not include this information in our measurement of the performance of our operating segments.

As we expand our business and incur additional expenses, we expect general and administrative expenses will increase in dollar amount and may increase as a percentage of total revenues in 2014 and in future periods.

Charge Related to the Resolution of Department of Justice Investigation

In connection with a resolution of an investigation by the United States Department of Justice into the use of Google advertising by certain advertisers, we accrued \$500 million during the first quarter of 2011, which was paid in August 2011 upon final resolution of that matter.

Restructuring and related charges

The following table presents our restructuring and related charges for the periods presented (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Restructuring and related charges ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0	\$ 632	\$ 182

⁽¹⁾ These amounts are included in the previously discussed sections above, as unallocated items related to cost of revenues, research and development, sales and marketing, and general and administrative expenses.

Restructuring and related charges decreased \$450 million from 2012 to 2013 because we completed the majority of our restructuring and related activities related to Motorola in 2012.

Stock-Based Compensation

The following table presents our stock-based compensation for the periods presented (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Stock-based compensation ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 1,974	\$ 2,523	\$ 3,247

⁽¹⁾ These amounts are included in the previously discussed sections above, as unallocated items related to cost of revenues, research and development, sales and marketing, and general and administrative expenses.

⁽²⁾ Stock-based compensation expenses of \$126 million and \$21 million are included in "restructuring and related charges" above for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013.

Stock-based compensation increased \$724 million from 2012 to 2013 and as a percentage of consolidated revenues remained flat from 2012 to 2013. This increase in expenses was primarily due to an increase in headcount to support our growing business.

Stock-based compensation increased \$549 million from 2011 to 2012 and as a percentage of consolidated revenues remained flat from 2011 to 2012. This increase in expenses was primarily due to additional stock awards issued to existing and new employees, as well as awards issued in connection with the acquisition of Motorola.

Stock-based compensation expense for the Motorola Home segment was included in net income (loss) from discontinued operations.

We estimate stock-based compensation related to awards granted through December 31, 2013 to be approximately \$3.1 billion in 2014 and \$3.2 billion thereafter. This estimate does not include expenses to be recognized related to employee stock awards that are granted after December 31, 2013 or non-employee stock awards that have been or may be granted. In addition, to the extent forfeiture rates are different from what we have anticipated, stock-based compensation related to these awards will be different from our expectations.

Interest and Other Income, Net

Interest and other income, net, decreased \$96 million from 2012 to 2013. This decrease was primarily driven by a decrease in the gain on divestiture of businesses (other than Motorola Home) of \$245 million and a decrease in the realized gain on investments of \$81 million, partially offset by a decrease in foreign currency exchange loss of \$152 million and an increase in interest income of \$72 million.

Interest and other income, net, increased \$42 million from 2011 to 2012. This increase was primarily driven by a gain on divestiture of business of \$188 million in 2012, an impairment charge related to equity investments of \$110 million in 2011, partially offset by an increase in foreign currency exchange loss of \$152 million and a decrease in interest income of \$99 million.

The costs of our foreign exchange hedging activities that we recognized to interest and other income, net, are primarily a function of the notional amount of the option and forward contracts and their related duration, the movement of the foreign exchange rates relative to the strike prices of the contracts, as well as the volatility of the foreign exchange rates.

As we expand our international business, we believe costs related to hedging activities under our foreign exchange risk management program may increase in dollar amount in 2014 and future periods.

Provision for Income Taxes

The following table presents our provision for income taxes, and effective tax rate for the periods presented (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Provision for income taxes	\$ 2,589	\$ 2,598	\$ 2,282
Effective tax rate	21.0%	19.4%	15.7%

The federal research and development credit expired on December 31, 2011. On January 2, 2013, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 was signed into law. Under this act, the federal research and development credit was retroactively extended for amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2011 and before January 1, 2014. The effects of these changes in the tax law have resulted in a tax benefit which was recognized in the first quarter of 2013, the quarter in which the law was enacted.

Our provision for income taxes and our effective tax rate decreased from 2012 to 2013, primarily as a result of proportionately more earnings realized in countries that have lower statutory tax rates as well as the federal research and development credit related to the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012.

Our provision for income taxes increased from 2011 to 2012, primarily as a result of increases in federal income taxes, driven by higher taxable income year over year and expiration of the federal research and development credit, partially offset by proportionately more earnings realized in countries that have lower statutory tax rates. Our effective tax rate decreased from 2011 to 2012, primarily as a result of proportionately more earnings realized in countries that

have lower statutory tax rates as well as a discrete item related to an investigation by the Department of Justice recognized in 2011, which was not deductible for income tax purposes.

Our effective tax rate could fluctuate significantly on a quarterly basis and could be adversely affected to the extent earnings are lower than anticipated in countries that have lower statutory rates and higher than anticipated in countries that have higher statutory rates. Our effective tax rate could also fluctuate due to the net gains and losses recognized by legal entities on certain hedges and related hedged intercompany and other transactions under our foreign exchange risk management program, by changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets or liabilities, or by changes in tax laws, regulations, or accounting principles, as well as certain discrete items. In addition, we are subject to the continuous examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and other tax authorities, including European governments. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes.

See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates below for additional information about our provision for income taxes.

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to our effective tax rate is set forth in Note 14 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Net Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations

On April 17, 2013, we completed the disposition of the Motorola Home segment to Arris and certain other persons for consideration of approximately \$2,412 million in cash, including cash of \$2,238 million received on the closing date and certain post-closing adjustments of \$174 million received in the third quarter of 2013, and approximately \$175 million in Arris' common stock (10.6 million shares). Subsequent to the transaction, we own approximately 7.8% of the outstanding shares of Arris. Additionally, in connection with the disposition, we agreed to indemnify Arris for potential liability from certain intellectual property infringement litigation, for which we recorded an indemnification liability of \$175 million, the majority of which was settled during 2013.

The disposition resulted in a net gain of \$757 million, which was presented as part of net income from discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The Motorola Home segment results have been presented as a discontinued operation for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013. The following table provides the financial results included in net income (loss) from discontinued operations during the periods presented (in millions):

	Year ended December 31,	
	2012	2013
Revenues	\$ 2,028	\$ 804
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	(22)	(67)
(Provision for)/Benefits from income taxes	(29)	16
Gain on disposal	0	757
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	<u>\$ (51)</u>	<u>\$ 706</u>

Quarterly Results of Operations

The following tables presenting our quarterly results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We have prepared the unaudited information on the same basis as our audited consolidated financial statements. Our operating results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results for any future quarters or for a full year. Please note that previously reported quarters have been adjusted to show discontinued operations for the disposition of the Motorola Home business.

The following table presents our unaudited quarterly results of operations for the eight quarters ended December 31, 2013. This table includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, that we consider necessary for fair presentation of our consolidated financial position and operating results for the quarters presented. Both seasonal fluctuations in internet usage and traditional retail seasonality have affected, and are likely to continue to affect, our business. Internet usage generally slows during the summer months, and commercial queries typically

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increase significantly in the fourth quarter of each year. These seasonal trends have caused and will likely continue to cause, fluctuations in our quarterly results, including fluctuations in sequential revenue growth rates.

	Quarter Ended							
	Mar 31, 2012	Jun 30, 2012	Sep 30, 2012	Dec 31, 2012	Mar 31, 2013	Jun 30, 2013	Sep 30, 2013	Dec 31, 2013
	(In millions, except per share amounts) (unaudited)							
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:								
Revenues:								
Google (advertising and other)	\$10,645	\$10,964	\$11,526	\$12,905	\$12,951	\$13,107	\$13,754	\$15,707
Motorola Mobile (hardware and other)	0	843	1,778	1,514	1,018	998	1,139	1,151
Total revenues	10,645	11,807	13,304	14,419	13,969	14,105	14,893	16,858
Costs and expenses:								
Cost of revenues - Google (advertising and other)	3,789	3,984	4,440	4,963	5,136	5,195	5,409	6,253
Cost of revenues - Motorola Mobile (hardware and other)	0	693	1,515	1,250	808	868	1,004	1,185
Research and development	1,441	1,538	1,879	1,935	1,837	1,987	2,017	2,111
Sales and marketing	1,269	1,413	1,710	1,751	1,586	1,735	1,806	2,126
General and administrative	757	942	1,020	1,126	1,125	1,197	1,213	1,261
Total costs and expenses	7,256	8,570	10,564	11,025	10,492	10,982	11,449	12,936
Income from operations	3,389	3,237	2,740	3,394	3,477	3,123	3,444	3,922
Interest and other income, net	156	253	65	152	134	247	24	125
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	3,545	3,490	2,805	3,546	3,611	3,370	3,468	4,047
Provision for income taxes	655	657	647	639	287	816	513	666
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 2,890	\$ 2,833	\$ 2,158	\$ 2,907	\$ 3,324	\$ 2,554	\$ 2,955	\$ 3,381
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	0	(48)	18	(21)	22	674	15	(5)
Net income	\$ 2,890	\$ 2,785	\$ 2,176	\$ 2,886	\$ 3,346	\$ 3,228	\$ 2,970	\$ 3,376
Net income (loss) per share - basic:								
Continuing operations	\$ 8.88	\$ 8.68	\$ 6.59	\$ 8.83	\$ 10.06	\$ 7.68	\$ 8.86	\$ 10.10
Discontinued operations	0	(0.14)	0.05	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.07	\$ 2.03	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.02)
Net income per share - basic	\$ 8.88	\$ 8.54	\$ 6.64	\$ 8.77	\$ 10.13	\$ 9.71	\$ 8.90	\$ 10.08
Net income (loss) per share - diluted:								
Continuing operations	\$ 8.75	\$ 8.56	\$ 6.48	\$ 8.68	\$ 9.87	\$ 7.55	\$ 8.71	\$ 9.91
Discontinued operations	0	(0.14)	0.05	(0.06)	0.07	1.99	0.04	(0.01)
Net income per share - diluted	\$ 8.75	\$ 8.42	\$ 6.53	\$ 8.62	\$ 9.94	\$ 9.54	\$ 8.75	\$ 9.90

The following table presents our unaudited quarterly results of operations as a percentage of revenues for the eight quarters ended December 31, 2013:

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	Quarter Ended							
	Mar 31, 2012	Jun 30, 2012	Sep 30, 2012	Dec 31, 2012	Mar 31, 2013	Jun 30, 2013	Sep 30, 2013	Dec 31, 2013
Revenues:								
Google (advertising and other)	100.0%	92.9 %	86.6%	89.5 %	92.7%	92.9%	92.4%	93.2 %
Motorola Mobile (hardware and other)	0	7.1	13.4	10.5	7.3	7.1	7.6	6.8
Total revenues	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %
Costs and expenses:								
Cost of revenues - Google (advertising and other)	35.6	33.7	33.4	34.4	36.8	36.8	36.3	37.1
Cost of revenues - Motorola Mobile (hardware and other)	0	5.9	11.3	8.7	5.7	6.2	6.7	7.0
Research and development	13.5	13.0	14.1	13.4	13.2	14.1	13.5	12.5
Sales and marketing	11.9	12.0	12.9	12.2	11.4	12.3	12.1	12.6
General and administrative	7.2	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.5	8.3	7.5
Total costs and expenses	68.2	72.6	79.4	76.5	75.1	77.9	76.9	76.7
Income from operations	31.8	27.4	20.6	23.5	24.9	22.1	23.1	23.3
Interest and other income, net	1.5	2.1	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.7
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	33.3	29.5	21.1	24.6	25.9	23.9	23.3	24.0
Provision for income taxes	6.2	5.5	4.9	4.4	2.1	5.8	3.4	4.0
Net income from continuing operations	27.1%	24.0 %	16.2%	20.2 %	23.8%	18.1%	19.9%	20.0 %
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	0%	(0.4)%	0.1%	(0.2)%	0.2%	4.8%	0.1%	0 %
Net income	27.1%	23.6 %	16.3%	20.0 %	24.0%	22.9%	20.0%	20.0 %

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2013, we had \$58.7 billion of cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities. Cash equivalents and marketable securities are comprised of time deposits, money market and other funds, including cash collateral received related to our securities lending program, highly liquid debt instruments of the U.S. government and its agencies, debt instruments issued by foreign governments, debt instruments issued by municipalities in the U.S., corporate securities, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities.

As of December 31, 2013, \$33.6 billion of the \$58.7 billion of cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities was held by our foreign subsidiaries. If these funds are needed for our operations in the U.S., we would be required to accrue and pay U.S. taxes to repatriate these funds. However, our intent is to permanently reinvest these funds outside of the U.S. and our current plans do not demonstrate a need to repatriate them to fund our U.S. operations.

Our principal sources of liquidity are our cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities, as well as the cash flow that we generate from our operations. At December 31, 2013, we had unused letters of credit for approximately \$173 million. We believe that our sources of funding will be sufficient to satisfy our currently anticipated cash requirements through at least the next 12 months. Our liquidity could be negatively affected by a decrease in demand for our products and services. In addition, we may make acquisitions or license products and technologies complementary to our business and may need to raise additional capital through future debt or equity financing to provide for greater flexibility to fund any such acquisitions and licensing activities. Additional financing may not be available at all or on terms favorable to us.

We have a debt financing program of up to \$3.0 billion through the issuance of commercial paper. Net proceeds from this program are used for general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2013, we had \$2.0 billion of commercial paper outstanding recorded as short-term debt, with a weighted-average interest rate of 0.1% that mature at various dates through June 2014. Average commercial paper borrowings during the year were \$2.1 billion and the maximum amount outstanding during the year was \$2.5 billion. In conjunction with this program, we have a \$3.0 billion revolving credit facility expiring in July 2016. The interest rate for the credit facility is determined based on a formula using certain market rates. As of December 31, 2013, we were in compliance with the financial covenant in the credit facility and no amounts were outstanding.

In May 2011, we issued \$3.0 billion of unsecured senior notes in three equal tranches, due in 2014, 2016, and 2021, with stated interest rates of 1.25%, 2.125%, and 3.625%. The net proceeds from the sale of the notes were used to repay a portion of our outstanding commercial paper and for general corporate purposes. In May 2013, we reclassified the first tranche of \$1.0 billion unsecured senior notes due in May 2014 as short-term debt. We plan to issue \$1.0 billion of long-term debt when this note matures in 2014. As of December 31, 2013, the total carrying value and estimated fair value of these notes were \$3.0 billion and \$3.1 billion. The estimated fair value was based on quoted prices for our publicly-traded debt as of December 31, 2013. We are not subject to any financial covenants under the notes.

In August 2013, we entered into a \$258 million capital lease obligation on certain property expiring in 2028 with an option to purchase in 2016. The effective rate of the capital lease obligation approximates the market rate. The estimated fair value of the capital lease obligation approximated its carrying value at December 31, 2013.

In summary, our cash flows are as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 14,565	\$ 16,619	\$ 18,659
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,041)	(13,056)	(13,679)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	807	1,229	(857)

Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Our largest source of cash provided by operating cash flows is advertising revenues generated by Google websites and Google Network Members' websites. We also generate cash from the sale of our hardware products, primarily in the Motorola Mobile segment. Our primary uses of cash from operating activities include payments to our Google Network Members and distribution partners, which are based on the revenue share or fixed fee arrangements, as well as payments for manufacturing and inventory-related costs primarily for the Motorola Mobile segment. In addition, uses of cash from operating activities include compensation and related costs, other general corporate expenditures and income taxes.

Cash provided by operating activities consist of net income adjusted for certain non-cash items, including stock-based compensation expense, depreciation, amortization, deferred income taxes, excess tax benefits from stock-based award activities, as well as the effect of changes in working capital and other activities.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased from 2012 to 2013, primarily due to increased net income adjusted for gain on divestiture of businesses, depreciation and amortization expense on property and equipment, stock-based compensation expense, and amortization of intangible assets. These increases were partially offset by the net decrease in cash from changes in working capital primarily as a result of a decrease in income taxes, an increase in accounts receivable and inventories, offset by an increase in accounts payable.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased from 2011 to 2012, primarily due to increased net income adjusted for gain on divestiture of businesses, stock-based compensation expense, depreciation and amortization expense on property and equipment and amortization of intangible assets. In addition, there was a net increase in cash from changes in working capital primarily driven by an increase in income taxes and a decrease in accounts receivable and inventories. These increases were partially offset by the net increase in prepaid and other assets and a decrease in accounts payable.

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As we expand our business internationally, we have offered payment terms to certain advertisers that are standard in their locales but longer than terms we would generally offer to our domestic advertisers. This may increase our working capital requirements and may have a negative effect on cash provided by our operating activities.

Cash Used In Investing Activities

Cash provided by or used in investing activities primarily consist of purchases, maturities, and sales of marketable securities, acquisitions of businesses and intangible assets, divestiture of businesses, and purchases of property and equipment. In addition, cash provided by or used in investing activities include our investments in reverse repurchase agreements and the cash collateral received or returned from our securities lending program.

Cash used in investing activities increased from 2012 to 2013, primarily attributable to a net increase in purchases of marketable securities and an increase in capital expenditures primarily related to our production equipment, data centers, and real estate purchases. This increase was partially offset by lower spend related to acquisitions and an increase in proceeds received from divestiture of businesses.

Cash used in investing activities decreased from 2011 to 2012, primarily attributable to a decrease in purchases of marketable securities, partially offset by a decrease in maturities and sales of marketable securities and an increase in spend related to acquisitions due to the purchase of Motorola in 2012.

In order to manage expected increases in internet traffic, advertising transactions, and new products and services, and to support our overall global business expansion, we expect to make significant investments in production equipment, our systems, data centers, corporate facilities, and information technology infrastructure in 2014 and thereafter. However, the amount of our capital expenditures has fluctuated and may continue to fluctuate on a quarterly basis.

In addition, we expect to continue to spend cash on acquisitions and other investments. These acquisitions generally enhance the breadth and depth of our expertise in engineering and other functional areas, our technologies, and our product and service offerings.

Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities

Cash provided by or used in financing activities consists primarily of net proceeds or payments from issuance or repayments of short-term debt under our commercial paper program and net proceeds or payments and excess tax benefits from stock-based award activities.

Cash used in financing activities increased from 2012 to 2013, primarily driven by an increase in net cash payments related to debt and, to a lesser extent, an increase in net payments for stock-based award activities.

Cash provided by financing activities increased from 2011 to 2012, primarily driven by an increase in net cash proceeds received related to debt, partially offset by an increase in net payments for stock-based award activities.

Contractual Obligations as of December 31, 2013

	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	(in millions)				
Operating lease obligations, net of sublease income amounts	\$ 4,038	\$ 499	\$ 915	\$ 788	\$ 1,836
Purchase obligations and other	3,293	2,407	680	80	126
Long-term debt obligations, including capital lease obligations	3,601	1,079	1,358	73	1,091
Other long-term liabilities reflected on our balance sheet	251	114	48	55	34
Total contractual obligations	\$ 11,183	\$ 4,099	\$ 3,001	\$ 996	\$ 3,087

Operating Leases

We have entered into various non-cancelable operating lease agreements for certain of our offices, land, and data centers throughout the world with original lease periods expiring primarily between 2014 and 2063. We are committed to pay a portion of the related operating expenses under certain of these lease agreements. These operating expenses are not included in the above table. Certain of these leases have free or escalating rent payment provisions. We recognize rent expense under such leases on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Certain leases have adjustments for market provisions.

Purchase Obligations

Purchase obligations represent non-cancelable contractual obligations at December 31, 2013. These contracts are primarily related to certain of our distribution arrangements, video and other content licensing revenue sharing arrangements, data center operations and facility build-outs, as well as purchase of inventory.

Long-term Debt Obligations

Long-term debt obligations represent principal and interest payments to be made over the life of our unsecured senior notes issued in May 2011 and our capital lease obligation incurred in August 2013. Please see Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further details.

Other Long-Term Liabilities

Other long-term liabilities represent cash obligations recorded on our consolidated balance sheets, including the short-term portion of these long-term liabilities and consist primarily of payments owed in connection with certain investments and asset retirement obligations.

In addition to the amounts above, we had long-term taxes payable of \$2.7 billion as of December 31, 2013 related to tax positions for which the timing of the ultimate resolution is uncertain. At this time, we are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the timing of payments in individual years beyond 12 months due to uncertainties in the timing of tax audit outcomes. As a result, this amount is not included in the above table.

Off-Balance Sheet Entities

As of December 31, 2013, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC, that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in our financial condition, revenues, or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures, or capital resources that is material to investors.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP.) In doing so, we have to make estimates and assumptions that affect our reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, as well as related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. In some cases, we could reasonably have used different accounting policies and estimates. In some cases, changes in the accounting estimates are reasonably likely to occur from period to period. Accordingly, actual results could differ materially from our estimates. To the extent that there are material differences between these estimates and actual results, our financial condition or results of operations will be affected. We base our estimates on past experience and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, and we evaluate these estimates on an ongoing basis. We refer to accounting estimates of this type as critical accounting policies and estimates, which we discuss further below. We have reviewed our critical accounting policies and estimates with the audit committee of our board of directors.

Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxes in the U.S. and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in evaluating our uncertain tax positions and determining our provision for income taxes.

Although we believe we have adequately reserved for our uncertain tax positions, no assurance can be given that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be different. We adjust these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the closing of a tax audit or the refinement of an estimate. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact the provision for income

taxes in the period in which such determination is made. The provision for income taxes includes the impact of reserve provisions and changes to reserves that are considered appropriate, as well as the related net interest and penalties.

Our effective tax rates have differed from the statutory rate primarily due to the tax impact of foreign operations, state taxes, certain benefits realized related to stock-based award activities, and research and development tax credits. The effective tax rates were 21.0%, 19.4%, and 15.7% for 2011, 2012, and 2013. Our future effective tax rates could be adversely affected by earnings being lower than anticipated in countries that have lower statutory rates and higher than anticipated in countries that have higher statutory rates, the net gains and losses recognized by legal entities on certain hedges and related hedged intercompany and other transactions under our foreign exchange risk management program, changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets or liabilities, or changes in tax laws, regulations, or accounting principles, as well as certain discrete items. In addition, we are subject to the continuous examination of our income tax returns by the IRS and other tax authorities which may assert assessments against us. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations and assessments to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes.

Loss Contingencies

We are regularly subject to claims, suits, government investigations, and other proceedings involving competition and antitrust, intellectual property, privacy, indirect taxes, labor and employment, commercial disputes, content generated by our users, goods and services offered by advertisers or publishers using our platforms, and other matters. Certain of these matters include speculative claims for substantial or indeterminate amounts of damages. We record a liability when we believe that it is both probable that a loss has been incurred, and the amount can be reasonably estimated. If we determine that a loss is possible and a range of the loss can be reasonably estimated, we disclose the range of the possible loss in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We evaluate, on a monthly basis, developments in our legal matters that could affect the amount of liability that has been previously accrued, and the matters and related ranges of possible losses disclosed, and make adjustments and changes to our disclosures as appropriate. Significant judgment is required to determine both likelihood of there being and the estimated amount of a loss related to such matters. Until the final resolution of such matters, there may be an exposure to loss in excess of the amount recorded, and such amounts could be material. Should any of our estimates and assumptions change or prove to have been incorrect, it could have a material impact on our business, consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. See Note 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding contingencies.

Business Combinations

We allocate the fair value of purchase consideration to the tangible assets acquired, liabilities assumed and intangible assets acquired based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the fair value of purchase consideration over the fair values of these identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. When determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, management makes significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets.

Critical estimates in valuing certain intangible assets include but are not limited to future expected cash flows from customer relationships and acquired patents and developed technology; and discount rates. Management's estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable and, as a result, actual results may differ from estimates.

Other estimates associated with the accounting for acquisitions may change as additional information becomes available regarding the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as more fully discussed in Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to reporting units expected to benefit from the business combination. We test goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level at least annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances occur that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value. We evaluate our reporting units on an annual basis and, if necessary, reassign goodwill using a relative fair value allocation approach. Goodwill impairment tests require judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assignment of assets and liabilities to reporting units, assignment of goodwill to reporting units, and determination of the fair value of each reporting unit. As of December 31, 2013, no impairment of goodwill has been identified.

Impairment of Marketable and Non-Marketable Securities

We periodically review our marketable and non-marketable securities for impairment. If we conclude that any of these investments are impaired, we determine whether such impairment is other-than-temporary. Factors we consider to make such determination include the duration and severity of the impairment, the reason for the decline in value and the potential recovery period and our intent to sell. For marketable debt securities, we also consider whether (1) it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, and (2) the amortized cost basis cannot be recovered as a result of credit losses. If any impairment is considered other-than-temporary, we will write down the asset to its fair value and record the corresponding charge as interest and other income, net.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to financial market risks, including changes in currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We transact business globally in multiple currencies. Our international revenues, as well as costs and expenses denominated in foreign currencies, expose us to the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates against the US dollar. Our most significant currency exposures are the Euro, the British pound, and Japanese Yen. We are a net receiver of foreign currencies and therefore benefit from a weakening of the U.S. dollar and are adversely affected by a strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to the foreign currency.

We use foreign exchange option contracts to protect our forecasted U.S. dollar-equivalent earnings from adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates. These hedging contracts reduce, but do not entirely eliminate the impact of adverse currency exchange rate movements. We designate these option contracts as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes. The fair value of the option contract is separated into its intrinsic and time values. Changes in the time value are recorded in interest and other income, net. Changes in the intrinsic value are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) and subsequently reclassified into revenues to offset the hedged exposures as they occur.

We considered the historical trends in currency exchange rates and determined that it was reasonably possible that changes in exchange rates of 20% could be experienced in the near term. If the U.S. dollar weakened by 20%, the amount recorded in AOCI related to our foreign exchange options before tax effect would have been approximately \$9 million and \$4 million lower at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, and the total amount of expense recorded as interest and other income, net, would have been approximately \$140 million and \$123 million higher in the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013. If the U.S. dollar strengthened by 20%, the amount recorded in accumulated AOCI related to our foreign exchange options before tax effect would have been approximately \$1.7 billion higher both at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, and the total amount of expense recorded as interest and other income, net, would have been approximately \$159 million and \$120 million higher in the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013.

In addition, we use foreign exchange forward contracts to offset the foreign exchange risk on our assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the local currency of the subsidiary. These forward contracts reduce, but do not entirely eliminate the impact of currency exchange rate movements on our assets and liabilities. The foreign currency gains and losses on the assets and liabilities are recorded in interest and other income, net, which are offset by the gains and losses on the forward contracts.

We considered the historical trends in currency exchange rates and determined that it was reasonably possible that adverse changes in exchange rates of 20% for all currencies could be experienced in the near term. These changes would have resulted in an adverse impact on income before income taxes of approximately \$9 million and \$52 million at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013. The adverse impact at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 is after consideration of the offsetting effect of approximately \$731 million and \$853 million from foreign exchange contracts in place for the months of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013. These reasonably possible adverse changes in exchange rates of 20% were applied to total monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the local currencies at the balance sheet dates to compute the adverse impact these changes would have had on our income before income taxes in the near term.

Interest Rate Risk

Our investment strategy is to achieve a return that will allow us to preserve capital and maintain liquidity requirements. We invest primarily in U.S. government and its agency securities, money market and other funds, corporate debt securities, mortgage-backed securities, debt instruments issued by foreign governments, municipal securities, time deposits, and asset backed securities. By policy, we limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. Our investments in both fixed rate and floating rate interest earning securities carry a degree of interest rate risk. Fixed rate securities may have their fair market value adversely impacted due to a rise in interest rates, while floating rate securities may produce less income than predicted if interest rates fall. As of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, unrealized losses on our marketable debt securities were primarily due to temporary interest rate fluctuations as a result of higher market interest rates compared to the fixed interest rates on our debt securities. We account for both fixed and variable rate securities at fair value with changes on gains and losses recorded in AOCI until the securities are sold. We use interest rate derivative contracts to hedge realized gains and losses on our securities. These derivative contracts are accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in Interest and other income, net.

We considered the historical volatility of short-term interest rates and determined that it was reasonably possible that an adverse change of 100 basis points could be experienced in the near term. A hypothetical 1.00% (100 basis points) increase in interest rates would have resulted in a decrease in the fair values of our marketable securities of approximately \$1.1 billion and \$1.0 billion at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, after taking into consideration the offsetting effect from interest rate derivative contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013. A hypothetical 1.00% (100 basis points) decrease in interest rates would have resulted in a decrease in the fair values of our forward-starting interest swaps of approximately \$107 million and \$92 million at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Google Inc.

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The supplementary financial information required by this Item 8 is included in Item 7 under the caption "Quarterly Results of Operations."

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Google Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Google Inc. as of December 31, 2012 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)2. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Google Inc. as of December 31, 2012 and 2013, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Google Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) and our report dated February 11, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, California

February 11, 2014

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Google Inc.

We have audited Google Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) (the COSO criteria). Google Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Google Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Google Inc. as of December 31, 2012 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013 of Google Inc. and our report dated February 11, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, California
February 11, 2014

Google Inc.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions, except share and par value amounts which are reflected in thousands,
and par value per share amounts)

	As of December 31, 2012	As of December 31, 2013
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,778	\$ 18,898
Marketable securities	33,310	39,819
Total cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities (including securities loaned of \$3,160 and \$5,059)	48,088	58,717
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$581 and \$631	7,885	8,882
Inventories	505	426
Receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	700	100
Deferred income taxes, net	1,144	1,526
Income taxes receivable, net	0	408
Prepaid revenue share, expenses and other assets	2,132	2,827
Total current assets	60,454	72,886
Prepaid revenue share, expenses and other assets, non-current	2,011	1,976
Non-marketable equity investments	1,469	1,976
Property and equipment, net	11,854	16,524
Intangible assets, net	7,473	6,066
Goodwill	10,537	11,492
Total assets	<u>\$ 93,798</u>	<u>\$ 110,920</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,012	\$ 2,453
Short-term debt	2,549	3,009
Accrued compensation and benefits	2,239	2,502
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	3,258	3,755
Accrued revenue share	1,471	1,729
Securities lending payable	1,673	1,374
Deferred revenue	895	1,062
Income taxes payable, net	240	24
Total current liabilities	14,337	15,908
Long-term debt	2,988	2,236
Deferred revenue, non-current	100	139
Income taxes payable, non-current	2,046	2,638
Deferred income taxes, net, non-current	1,872	1,947
Other long-term liabilities	740	743
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Convertible preferred stock, \$0.001 par value per share, 100,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	0	0
Class A and Class B common stock and additional paid-in capital, \$0.001 par value per share: 12,000,000 shares authorized (Class A 9,000,000, Class B 3,000,000); 329,979 (Class A 267,448, Class B 62,531) and par value of \$330 (Class A \$267, Class B \$63) and 335,832 (Class A 279,325, Class B 56,507) and par value of \$336 (Class A \$279, Class B \$57) shares issued and outstanding	22,835	25,922
Class C capital stock, \$0.001 par value per share: 3,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	0	0
Accumulated other comprehensive income	538	125
Retained earnings	48,342	61,262
Total stockholders' equity	71,715	87,309
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 93,798</u>	<u>\$ 110,920</u>

See accompanying notes.

Google Inc.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In millions, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Revenues:			
Google (advertising and other)	\$ 37,905	\$ 46,039	\$ 55,519
Motorola Mobile (hardware and other)	0	4,136	4,306
Total revenues	\$ 37,905	\$ 50,175	\$ 59,825
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenues - Google (advertising and other) ⁽¹⁾	13,188	17,176	21,993
Cost of revenues - Motorola Mobile (hardware and other) ⁽¹⁾	0	3,458	3,865
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	5,162	6,793	7,952
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	4,589	6,143	7,253
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	2,724	3,845	4,796
Charge related to the resolution of Department of Justice investigation	500	0	0
Total costs and expenses	26,163	37,415	45,859
Income from operations	11,742	12,760	13,966
Interest and other income, net	584	626	530
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	12,326	13,386	14,496
Provision for income taxes	2,589	2,598	2,282
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 9,737	\$ 10,788	\$ 12,214
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	0	(51)	706
Net income	\$ 9,737	\$ 10,737	\$ 12,920
Net income (loss) per share of Class A and Class B common stock - basic:			
Continuing operations	\$ 30.17	\$ 32.97	\$ 36.70
Discontinued operations	0.00	(0.16)	2.12
Net income (loss) per share of Class A and Class B common stock - basic	\$ 30.17	\$ 32.81	\$ 38.82
Net income (loss) per share of Class A and Class B common stock - diluted:			
Continuing operations	\$ 29.76	\$ 32.46	\$ 36.05
Discontinued operations	0.00	(0.15)	2.08
Net income (loss) per share of Class A and Class B common stock - diluted	\$ 29.76	\$ 32.31	\$ 38.13
⁽¹⁾ Includes stock-based compensation expense as follows:			
Cost of revenues - Google (advertising and other)	\$ 249	\$ 359	\$ 469
Cost of revenues - Motorola Mobile (hardware and other)	0	14	18
Research and development	1,061	1,325	1,717
Sales and marketing	361	498	578
General and administrative	303	453	486
	\$ 1,974	\$ 2,649	\$ 3,268

See accompanying notes.

Google Inc.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In millions)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Net income	\$ 9,737	\$ 10,737	\$ 12,920
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Change in foreign currency translation adjustment	(107)	75	89
Available-for-sale investments:			
Change in net unrealized gains	348	493	(392)
Less: reclassification adjustment for net gains included in net income	(115)	(216)	(162)
Net change (net of tax effect of \$54, \$68, \$212)	233	277	(554)
Cash flow hedges:			
Change in unrealized gains	39	47	112
Less: reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(27)	(137)	(60)
Net change (net of tax effect of \$2, \$53, \$30)	12	(90)	52
Other comprehensive income (loss)	138	262	(413)
Comprehensive income	\$ 9,875	\$ 10,999	\$ 12,507

See accompanying notes.

Google Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In millions, except for share amounts which are reflected in thousands)

	Class A and Class B Common Stock and Additional Paid-In Capital		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Balance at January 1, 2011	321,301	\$ 18,235	\$ 138	\$ 27,868	\$ 46,241
Common stock issued	3,594	621	0	0	621
Stock-based compensation expense		1,974	0	0	1,974
Stock-based compensation tax benefits		60	0	0	60
Tax withholding related to vesting of restricted stock units		(626)	0	0	(626)
Net income		0	0	9,737	9,737
Other comprehensive income		0	138	0	138
Balance at December 31, 2011	324,895	20,264	276	37,605	58,145
Common stock issued	5,084	736	0	0	736
Stock-based compensation expense		2,692	0	0	2,692
Stock-based compensation tax benefits		166	0	0	166
Tax withholding related to vesting of restricted stock units		(1,023)	0	0	(1,023)
Net income		0	0	10,737	10,737
Other comprehensive income		0	262	0	262
Balance at December 31, 2012	329,979	22,835	538	48,342	71,715
Common stock issued	5,853	1,174	0	0	1,174
Stock-based compensation expense		3,343	0	0	3,343
Stock-based compensation tax benefits		449	0	0	449
Tax withholding related to vesting of restricted stock units		(1,879)	0	0	(1,879)
Net income		0	0	12,920	12,920
Other comprehensive income		0	(413)	0	(413)
Balance at December 31, 2013	335,832	\$ 25,922	\$ 125	\$ 61,262	\$ 87,309

See accompanying notes.

Google Inc.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In millions)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 9,737	\$ 10,737	\$ 12,920
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	1,396	1,988	2,781
Amortization of intangible and other assets	455	974	1,158
Stock-based compensation expense	1,974	2,692	3,343
Excess tax benefits from stock-based award activities	(86)	(188)	(481)
Deferred income taxes	343	(266)	(437)
Impairment of equity investments	110	0	0
Gain on divestiture of businesses	0	(188)	(700)
Other	6	(28)	106
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(1,156)	(787)	(1,307)
Income taxes, net	731	1,492	401
Inventories	(30)	301	(234)
Prepaid revenue share, expenses and other assets	(232)	(833)	(696)
Accounts payable	101	(499)	605
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	795	762	713
Accrued revenue share	259	299	254
Deferred revenue	162	163	233
Net cash provided by operating activities	14,565	16,619	18,659
Investing activities			
Purchases of property and equipment	(3,438)	(3,273)	(7,358)
Purchases of marketable securities	(61,672)	(33,410)	(45,444)
Maturities and sales of marketable securities	48,746	35,180	38,314
Investments in non-marketable equity investments	(428)	(696)	(569)
Cash collateral related to securities lending	(354)	(334)	(299)
Investments in reverse repurchase agreements	5	45	600
Proceeds from divestiture of businesses	0	0	2,525
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired, and purchases of intangibles and other assets	(1,900)	(10,568)	(1,448)
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,041)	(13,056)	(13,679)
Financing activities			
Net payments related to stock-based award activities	(5)	(287)	(781)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based award activities	86	188	481
Proceeds from issuance of debt, net of costs	10,905	16,109	10,768
Repayments of debt	(10,179)	(14,781)	(11,325)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	807	1,229	(857)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	22	3	(3)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,647)	4,795	4,120
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	13,630	9,983	14,778
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 9,983	\$ 14,778	\$ 18,898
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information			
Cash paid for taxes	\$ 1,471	\$ 2,034	\$ 1,932
Cash paid for interest	\$ 40	\$ 74	\$ 72
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Receipt of Arris shares in connection with divestiture of Motorola Home	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 175
Fair value of stock-based awards assumed in connection with acquisition of Motorola	\$ 0	\$ 41	\$ 0
Property under capital lease	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 258

See accompanying notes.

Google Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Google Inc. and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

We were incorporated in California in September 1998 and re-incorporated in the State of Delaware in August 2003. We generate revenues primarily by delivering relevant, cost-effective online advertising in our Google segment. To a lesser extent, we generate revenues primarily from sales of mobile devices in our Motorola Mobile segment.

In April 2013, we completed the disposition of the Motorola Home segment to Arris Group, Inc. (Arris) and certain other persons. See Note 8 for further discussion of the disposition of the Motorola Home segment.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Google Inc. and our wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported and disclosed in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to the accounts receivable and sales allowances, fair values of financial instruments, intangible assets and goodwill, useful lives of intangible assets and property and equipment, fair values of stock-based awards, inventory valuations, income taxes, and contingent liabilities, among others. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities.

In the second quarter of 2013, we revised the estimated useful lives of certain types of property and equipment which resulted in an additional depreciation expense of \$207 million during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Revenue Recognition

The following table presents our revenues by revenue source (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
<u>Google:</u>			
Advertising revenues:			
Google websites	\$ 26,145	\$ 31,221	\$ 37,422
Google Network Members' websites	10,386	12,465	13,125
Total advertising revenues	36,531	43,686	50,547
Other revenues	1,374	2,353	4,972
Total Google revenues (advertising and other)	\$ 37,905	\$ 46,039	\$ 55,519
<u>Motorola Mobile:</u>			
Total Motorola Mobile revenues (hardware and other)	0	4,136	4,306
Total revenues	<u>\$ 37,905</u>	<u>\$ 50,175</u>	<u>\$ 59,825</u>

We recognize revenues when the services or products have been provided or delivered, the fees we charge are fixed or determinable, we and our advertisers or other customers understand the specific nature and terms of the agreed upon transactions, and collectability is reasonably assured.

Google AdWords is our auction-based advertising program that enables advertisers to place text-based and display ads on our websites and our Google Network Members' websites. Display advertising comprises the videos, text, images, and other interactive ads that run across the web on computers and mobile devices, including smart phones and handheld computers such as netbooks and tablets. Most of our customers pay us on a cost-per-click basis, which means that an advertiser pays us only when a user clicks on one of its ads. We also offer advertising on a cost-per-impression basis that enables advertisers to pay us based on the number of times their ads display on our websites and our Google Network Members' websites as specified by the advertisers.

Google AdSense refers to the online programs through which we distribute our advertisers' AdWords ads for display on our Google Network Members' websites.

We recognize as revenues the fees charged to advertisers each time a user clicks on one of the ads that appears next to the search results or content on our websites or our Google Network Members' websites. For those advertisers using our cost-per-impression pricing, we recognize as revenues the fees charged to advertisers each time their ads are displayed on our websites or our Google Network Members' websites. We report our Google AdSense revenues on a gross basis principally because we are the primary obligor to our advertisers.

For hardware product sales, where we sell directly to end customers or through distribution channels, revenue recognition generally occurs when products have been shipped, risk of loss has transferred to the customer, objective evidence exists that customer acceptance provisions have been met, no significant obligations remain and allowances for discounts, price protection, returns and customer incentives can be reasonably and reliably estimated. Recorded revenues are reduced by these allowances. Where these allowances cannot be reasonably and reliably estimated, we recognize revenue at the time the product sells through the distribution channel to the end customer.

For the sale of certain third-party products and services, we evaluate whether it is appropriate to recognize revenue based on the gross amount billed to the customers or the net amount earned as revenue share. Generally, when we are primarily obligated in a transaction, are subject to inventory risk or have latitude in establishing prices, or have several but not all of these indicators, revenue is recorded on a gross basis. We generally record the net amounts as revenue share earned if we are not primarily obligated and do not have inventory risk or latitude in establishing prices. Such amounts earned are typically determined using a fixed percentage, a fixed fee, or a combination of the two.

For arrangements that include multiple deliverables, primarily for products that contain software essential to the hardware products' functionality and services, we allocate revenue to each unit of accounting based on their relative selling prices. In such circumstances, we use a hierarchy to determine the selling prices to be used for allocating revenue: (i) vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value (VSOE), (ii) third-party evidence of selling price, and (iii) best estimate of the selling price (ESP). VSOE generally exists only when we sell the deliverable separately and is the price actually charged by us for that deliverable. ESPs reflect our best estimates of what the selling prices of elements would be if they were sold regularly on a stand-alone basis.

We record deferred revenues upon invoicing or when cash payments are received in advance of our performance in the underlying agreement on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues consists primarily of traffic acquisition costs. Traffic acquisition costs consist of amounts ultimately paid to our Google Network Members under AdSense arrangements and to certain other partners (our distribution partners) who distribute our toolbar and other products (collectively referred to as access points) or otherwise direct search queries to our website (collectively referred to as distribution arrangements). These amounts are primarily based on the revenue share and fixed fee arrangements with our Google Network Members and distribution partners.

Certain distribution arrangements require us to pay our partners based on a fee per access point delivered and not exclusively - or at all - based on revenue share. These fees are non-refundable. Further, these arrangements are terminable at will, although under the terms of certain contracts we or our distribution partners may be subject to penalties in the event of early termination. We recognize fees under these arrangements over the estimated useful lives of the access points (approximately two years) to the extent we can reasonably estimate those lives and they are longer than one year, or based on any contractual revenue share, if greater. Otherwise, the fees are charged to expense as incurred. The estimated useful life of the access points is based on the historical average period of time they generate traffic and revenues.

Cost of revenues also includes the expenses associated with the operation of our data centers, including depreciation, labor, energy, and bandwidth costs, hardware inventory costs, credit card and other transaction fees related to processing customer transactions, amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets, as well as content acquisition costs. We have entered into arrangements with certain content providers under which we distribute or license their video and other content. In a number of these arrangements, we display ads on the pages of our websites from which the content is viewed and share most of the fees these ads generate with the content providers. We also license content on the pages of our websites from which the content is sold and share most of the fees these sales generate with content providers. To the extent we are obligated to make guaranteed minimum revenue share payments

to our content providers, we recognize as content acquisition costs the contractual revenue share amount or the amount determined on a straight-line basis, whichever is greater, over the terms of the agreements.

In addition, cost of revenues includes manufacturing and inventory-related costs primarily from our Motorola Mobile segment.

Stock-based Compensation

We have elected to use the Black-Scholes-Merton (BSM) option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options on the dates of grant. Restricted stock units (RSUs) are measured based on the fair market values of the underlying stock on the dates of grant. Shares are issued on the vesting dates net of the minimum statutory tax withholding requirements to be paid by us on behalf of our employees. As a result, the actual number of shares issued will be fewer than the actual number of RSUs outstanding. Furthermore, we record the liability for withholding amounts to be paid by us as a reduction to additional paid-in capital when paid. Also, we recognize stock-based compensation using the straight-line method.

We include as part of cash flows from financing activities the benefits of tax deductions in excess of the tax-effected compensation of the related stock-based awards for options exercised and RSUs vested during the period. During the years ended December 31, 2011, December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2013, the amount of cash received from the exercise of stock options was \$621 million, \$736 million, and \$1,174 million, and the total direct tax benefit realized, including the excess tax benefit, from stock-based award activities was \$451 million, \$747 million, and \$1,195 million. We have elected to account for the indirect effects of stock-based awards - primarily the research and development tax credit - through the Consolidated Statements of Income.

For the years ended December 31, 2011, December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2013, we recognized stock-based compensation expense and related tax benefits of \$1,974 million and \$413 million, \$2,649 million and \$591 million, and \$3,268 million and \$720 million. Additionally, net income (loss) from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 includes stock-based compensation expense and related tax benefits of \$43 million and \$11 million, and \$75 million and \$24 million, respectively.

Certain Risks and Concentrations

Our revenues are primarily derived from online advertising, the market for which is highly competitive and rapidly changing. In addition, our revenues are generated from a multitude of vertical market segments in countries around the world. Significant changes in this industry or changes in customer buying or advertiser spending behavior could adversely affect our operating results. In addition, for our Motorola Mobile segment, the vast majority of our Motorola products (other than some prototypes) are manufactured outside the U.S., primarily in China and Brazil.

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash equivalents, marketable securities, foreign exchange contracts, and accounts receivable. Cash equivalents and marketable securities consist primarily of time deposits, money market and other funds, including cash collateral received related to our securities lending program, highly liquid debt instruments of the U.S. government and its agencies, debt instruments issued by foreign governments and municipalities in the U.S., corporate securities, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities. Foreign exchange contracts are transacted with various financial institutions with high credit standing. Accounts receivable are typically unsecured and are derived from revenues earned from customers located around the world. In 2011, 2012, and 2013, we generated approximately 46%, 47%, and 45% of our revenues from customers based in the U.S., with the majority of customers outside of the U.S. located in Europe and Japan. Many of our Google Network Members are in the internet industry. We perform ongoing evaluations to determine customer credit and we limit the amount of credit we extend, but generally we do not require collateral from our customers. We maintain reserves for estimated credit losses and these losses have generally been within our expectations.

No individual customer or groups of affiliated customers represented more than 10% of our revenues in 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Our financial assets and financial liabilities that include cash equivalents, marketable securities, and foreign currency and interest rate derivative contracts are measured and recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. We measure certain other assets including our non-marketable equity securities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis when

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they are deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired. Our other current financial assets and our other current financial liabilities have fair values that approximate their carrying value and are therefore not recorded at fair value.

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Marketable Securities

We invest our excess cash primarily in time deposits, money market and other funds, including cash collateral received related to our securities lending program, highly liquid debt instruments of the U.S. government and its agencies, debt instruments issued by foreign governments and municipalities in the U.S., corporate securities, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities.

We classify all highly liquid investments with stated maturities of three months or less from date of purchase as cash equivalents and all highly liquid investments with stated maturities of greater than three months as marketable securities.

We determine the appropriate classification of our investments in marketable securities at the time of purchase and reevaluate such designation at each balance sheet date. We have classified and accounted for our marketable securities as available-for-sale. We may or may not hold securities with stated maturities greater than 12 months until maturity. After consideration of our risk versus reward objectives, as well as our liquidity requirements, we may sell these securities prior to their stated maturities. As we view these securities as available to support current operations, we classify securities with maturities beyond 12 months as current assets under the caption marketable securities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. We carry these securities at fair value, and report the unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, as a component of stockholders' equity, except for unrealized losses determined to be other-than-temporary, which we record as interest and other income, net. We determine any realized gains or losses on the sale of marketable securities on a specific identification method, and we record such gains and losses as a component of interest and other income, net.

Non-Marketable Equity Securities

We have accounted for non-marketable equity securities either under the equity or cost method. Investments through which we exercise significant influence but do not have control over the investee are accounted for under the equity method. Investments through which we are not able to exercise significant influence over the investee are accounted for under the cost method.

Impairment of Marketable and Non-Marketable Securities

We periodically review our marketable and non-marketable securities for impairment. If we conclude that any of these investments are impaired, we determine whether such impairment is other-than-temporary. Factors we consider to make such determination include the duration and severity of the impairment, the reason for the decline in value and the potential recovery period and our intent to sell. For marketable debt securities, we also consider whether (1) it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, and (2) the amortized cost basis cannot be recovered as a result of credit losses. If any impairment is considered other-than-temporary, we will write down the asset to its fair value and record the corresponding charge as interest and other income, net.

Accounts Receivable

We record accounts receivable at the invoiced amount and we do not charge interest. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts to reserve for potentially uncollectible receivables. We review the accounts receivable by amounts due by customers which are past due to identify specific customers with known disputes or collectability issues. In determining the amount of the reserve, we make judgments about the creditworthiness of significant customers based on ongoing credit evaluations. We also maintain a sales allowance to reserve for potential credits issued to customers. We determine the amount of the reserve based on historical credits issued.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, computed using the first-in, first-out method.

Property and Equipment

We account for property and equipment at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. We compute depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally two to five years. We depreciate buildings over periods up to 25 years. We amortize leasehold improvements over the shorter of the

remaining lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets. Construction in progress is related to the construction or development of property (including land) and equipment that have not yet been placed in service for our intended use. Depreciation for equipment commences once it is placed in service and depreciation for buildings and leasehold improvements commences once they are ready for our intended use. Land is not depreciated.

Software Development Costs

We expense software development costs, including costs to develop software products or the software component of products to be marketed to external users, before technological feasibility of such products is reached. We have determined that technological feasibility was reached shortly before the release of those products and as a result, the development costs incurred after the establishment of technological feasibility and before the release of those products were not material, and accordingly, were expensed as incurred. Software development costs also include costs to develop software programs to be used solely to meet our internal needs and cloud based applications used to deliver our services.

Business Combinations

We include the results of operations of the businesses that we acquire as of the respective dates of acquisition. We allocate the fair value of the purchase price of our acquisitions to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the fair value of purchase price over the fair values of these identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill.

Long-Lived Assets Including Goodwill and Other Acquired Intangible Assets

We review property and equipment, long-term prepayments and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. We measure recoverability of these assets by comparing the carrying amounts to the future undiscounted cash flows the assets are expected to generate. If property and equipment and intangible assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized equals the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its fair market value. We have made no material adjustments to our long-lived assets in any of the years presented. In addition, we test our goodwill for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that this asset may be impaired. No goodwill impairment has been identified in any of the years presented.

Intangible assets with definite lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives. We amortize our acquired intangible assets on a straight-line basis with definite lives over periods ranging from one to twelve years.

Income Taxes

We recognize income taxes under the liability method. We recognize deferred income taxes for differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities at enacted statutory tax rates in effect for the years in which differences are expected to reverse. We recognize the effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Foreign Currency

Generally, the functional currency of our international subsidiaries is the local currency. We translate the financial statements of these subsidiaries to U.S. dollars using month-end rates of exchange for assets and liabilities, and average rates of exchange for revenues, costs, and expenses. We record translation gains and losses in accumulated other comprehensive income as a component of stockholders' equity. We recorded \$107 million of net translation losses in 2011, \$75 million of net translation gains in 2012, and \$89 million of net translation gains in 2013. We record net gains and losses resulting from foreign exchange transactions as a component of foreign currency exchange losses in interest and other income, net. These gains and losses are net of those recognized on foreign exchange contracts. We recorded \$38 million of net losses in 2011, \$78 million of net losses in 2012, and \$120 million of net losses in 2013.

Advertising and Promotional Expenses

We expense advertising and promotional costs in the period in which they are incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, advertising and promotional expenses totaled approximately \$1,544 million, \$2,332 million, and \$2,848 million.

Note 2. Net Income Per Share of Class A and Class B Common Stock

We compute net income per share of Class A and Class B common stock using the two-class method. Basic net income per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares and the effect of potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the period. Potentially dilutive securities consist of stock options, warrants issued under the TSO program, and restricted stock units. The TSO program was discontinued as of November 29, 2013. The dilutive effect of outstanding stock options, warrants, and restricted stock units is reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the treasury stock method. The computation of the diluted net income per share of Class A common stock assumes the conversion of Class B common stock, while the diluted net income per share of Class B common stock does not assume the conversion of those shares.

The rights, including the liquidation and dividend rights, of the holders of our Class A and Class B common stock are identical, except with respect to voting. Further, there are a number of safeguards built into our certificate of incorporation, as well as Delaware law, which preclude our board of directors from declaring or paying unequal per share dividends on our Class A and Class B common stock. Specifically, Delaware law provides that amendments to our certificate of incorporation which would have the effect of adversely altering the rights, powers, or preferences of a given class of stock (in this case the right of our Class A common stock to receive an equal dividend to any declared on our Class B common stock) must be approved by the class of stock adversely affected by the proposed amendment. In addition, our certificate of incorporation provides that before any such amendment may be put to a stockholder vote, it must be approved by the unanimous consent of our board of directors. As a result, the undistributed earnings for each year are allocated based on the contractual participation rights of the Class A and Class B common shares as if the earnings for the year had been distributed. As the liquidation and dividend rights are identical, the undistributed earnings are allocated on a proportionate basis. Further, as we assume the conversion of Class B common stock in the computation of the diluted net income per share of Class A common stock, the undistributed earnings are equal to net income for that computation.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per share of Class A and Class B common stock (in millions, except share amounts which are reflected in thousands and per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2011		2012		2013	
	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B
Basic net income (loss) per share:						
Numerator						
Allocation of undistributed earnings - continuing operations	\$ 7,658	\$ 2,079	\$ 8,641	\$ 2,147	\$ 10,037	\$ 2,177
Allocation of undistributed earnings - discontinued operations	0	0	(41)	(10)	580	126
Total	<u>\$ 7,658</u>	<u>\$ 2,079</u>	<u>\$ 8,600</u>	<u>\$ 2,137</u>	<u>\$ 10,617</u>	<u>\$ 2,303</u>
Denominator						
Number of shares used in per share computation	253,862	68,916	262,078	65,135	273,518	59,328
Basic net income (loss) per share						
Continuing operations	\$ 30.17	\$ 30.17	\$ 32.97	\$ 32.97	\$ 36.70	\$ 36.70
Discontinued operations	0	0	(0.16)	(0.16)	2.12	2.12
Basic net income per share	<u>\$ 30.17</u>	<u>\$ 30.17</u>	<u>\$ 32.81</u>	<u>\$ 32.81</u>	<u>\$ 38.82</u>	<u>\$ 38.82</u>
Diluted net income per share:						
Numerator						
Allocation of undistributed earnings for basic computation - continuing operations	\$ 7,658	\$ 2,079	\$ 8,641	\$ 2,147	\$ 10,037	\$ 2,177
Reallocation of undistributed earnings as a result of conversion of Class B to Class A shares	2,079	0	2,147	0	2,177	0
Reallocation of undistributed earnings to Class B shares	0	(27)	0	(31)	0	(38)

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Allocation of undistributed earnings - continuing operations	\$ 9,737	\$ 2,052	\$ 10,788	\$ 2,116	\$ 12,214	\$ 2,139
Allocation of undistributed earnings for basic computation - discontinued operations	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (41)	\$ (10)	\$ 580	\$ 126
Reallocation of undistributed earnings as a result of conversion of Class B to Class A shares	0	0	(10)	0	126	0
Reallocation of undistributed earnings to Class B shares	0	0	0	0	0	(2)
Allocation of undistributed earnings - discontinued operations	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (51)	\$ (10)	\$ 706	\$ 124
Denominator						
Number of shares used in basic computation	253,862	68,916	262,078	65,135	273,518	59,328
Weighted-average effect of dilutive securities						
Add:						
Conversion of Class B to Class A common shares outstanding	68,916	0	65,135	0	59,328	0
Employee stock options, including warrants issued under Transferable Stock Option program	2,958	46	2,944	34	2,748	4
Restricted stock units	1,478	0	2,148	0	3,215	0
Number of shares used in per share computation	<u>327,214</u>	<u>68,962</u>	<u>332,305</u>	<u>65,169</u>	<u>338,809</u>	<u>59,332</u>
Diluted net income (loss) per share:						
Continuing operations	\$ 29.76	\$ 29.76	\$ 32.46	\$ 32.46	\$ 36.05	\$ 36.05
Discontinued operations	0	0	(0.15)	(0.15)	2.08	2.08
Diluted net income per share	<u>\$ 29.76</u>	<u>\$ 29.76</u>	<u>\$ 32.31</u>	<u>\$ 32.31</u>	<u>\$ 38.13</u>	<u>\$ 38.13</u>

The net income per share amounts are the same for Class A and Class B common stock because the holders of each class are legally entitled to equal per share distributions whether through dividends or in liquidation.

Note 3. Financial Instruments

Fair Value Measurements

We measure our cash equivalents, marketable securities, and foreign currency and interest rate derivative contracts at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability. Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are measured and classified in accordance with a three-tier fair value hierarchy based on the observability of the inputs available in the market used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - Include other inputs that are based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are observable in the market or can be derived from observable market data. Where applicable, these models project future cash flows and discount the future amounts to a present value using market-based observable inputs including interest rate curves, foreign exchange rates, and credit ratings.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activities.

The fair value hierarchy requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

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We classify our cash equivalents and marketable securities within Level 1 or Level 2 because we use quoted market prices or alternative pricing sources and models utilizing market observable inputs to determine their fair value. We classify our foreign currency and interest rate derivative contracts primarily within Level 2 as the valuation inputs are based on quoted prices and market observable data of similar instruments.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

The following tables summarize our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities by significant investment categories as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 (in millions):

	As of December 31, 2012					
	Adjusted Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Marketable Securities
Cash	\$ 8,066	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8,066	\$ 8,066	\$ 0
<u>Level 1:</u>						
Money market and other funds	5,221	0	0	5,221	5,221	0
U.S. government notes	10,853	77	(1)	10,929	0	10,929
Marketable equity securities	12	88	0	100	0	100
	16,086	165	(1)	16,250	5,221	11,029
<u>Level 2:</u>						
Time deposits ⁽¹⁾	984	0	0	984	562	422
Money market and other funds ⁽²⁾	929	0	0	929	929	0
U.S. government agencies	1,882	20	0	1,902	0	1,902
Foreign government bonds	1,996	81	(3)	2,074	0	2,074
Municipal securities	2,249	23	(6)	2,266	0	2,266
Corporate debt securities	7,200	414	(14)	7,600	0	7,600
Agency residential mortgage-backed securities	7,039	136	(6)	7,169	0	7,169
Asset-backed securities	847	1	0	848	0	848
	23,126	675	(29)	23,772	1,491	22,281
Total	\$ 47,278	\$ 840	\$ (30)	\$ 48,088	\$ 14,778	\$ 33,310

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As of December 31, 2013						
	Adjusted Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Marketable Securities
Cash	\$ 9,909	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 9,909	\$ 9,909	\$ 0
Level 1:						
Money market and other funds	4,428	0	0	4,428	4,428	0
U.S. government notes	18,276	23	(37)	18,262	2,501	15,761
Marketable equity securities	197	167	0	364	0	364
	22,901	190	(37)	23,054	6,929	16,125
Level 2:						
Time deposits ⁽¹⁾	1,207	0	0	1,207	790	417
Money market and other funds ⁽²⁾	1,270	0	0	1,270	1,270	0
U.S. government agencies	4,575	3	(3)	4,575	0	4,575
Foreign government bonds	1,502	5	(26)	1,481	0	1,481
Municipal securities	2,904	9	(36)	2,877	0	2,877
Corporate debt securities	7,300	162	(67)	7,395	0	7,395
Agency residential mortgage-backed securities	5,969	27	(187)	5,809	0	5,809
Asset-backed securities	1,142	0	(2)	1,140	0	1,140
	25,869	206	(321)	25,754	2,060	23,694
Total	\$ 58,679	\$ 396	\$ (358)	\$ 58,717	\$ 18,898	\$ 39,819

(1) Majority of our time deposits are foreign deposits.

(2) The balances at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 were related to cash collateral received in connection with our securities lending program, which was invested in reverse repurchase agreements maturing within three months. See below for further discussion of this program.

During the second quarter of 2013, we received approximately \$175 million in Arris' common stock (10.6 million shares) in connection with the disposition of the Motorola Home segment (see details in Note 8). These shares are accounted for as available-for-sale marketable equity securities.

We determine realized gains or losses on the sale of marketable securities on a specific identification method. We recognized gross realized gains of \$383 million and \$460 million for the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013. We recognized gross realized losses of \$101 million and \$259 million for the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013. We reflect these gains and losses as a component of interest and other income, net, in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of our investments in marketable debt securities, accounted for as available-for-sale securities and classified by the contractual maturity date of the securities (in millions):

	As of December 31, 2013
Due in 1 year	\$ 11,583
Due in 1 year through 5 years	15,601
Due in 5 years through 10 years	6,405
Due after 10 years	5,866
Total	\$ 39,455

The following tables present gross unrealized losses and fair values for those investments that were in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, aggregated by investment category and the length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position (in millions):

	As of December 31, 2012					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
U.S. government notes	\$ 842	\$ (1)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 842	\$ (1)
Foreign government bonds	509	(2)	12	(1)	521	(3)
Municipal securities	686	(6)	9	0	695	(6)
Corporate debt securities	820	(10)	81	(4)	901	(14)
Agency residential mortgage-backed securities	1,300	(6)	0	0	1,300	(6)
Total	<u>\$ 4,157</u>	<u>\$ (25)</u>	<u>\$ 102</u>	<u>\$ (5)</u>	<u>\$ 4,259</u>	<u>\$ (30)</u>

	As of December 31, 2013					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
U.S. government notes	\$ 4,404	\$ (37)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,404	\$ (37)
U.S. government agencies	496	(3)	0	0	496	(3)
Foreign government bonds	899	(23)	83	(3)	982	(26)
Municipal securities	1,210	(32)	99	(4)	1,309	(36)
Corporate debt securities	2,583	(62)	69	(5)	2,652	(67)
Agency residential mortgage-backed securities	4,065	(167)	468	(20)	4,533	(187)
Asset-backed securities	643	(2)	0	0	643	(2)
Total	<u>\$ 14,300</u>	<u>\$ (326)</u>	<u>\$ 719</u>	<u>\$ (32)</u>	<u>\$ 15,019</u>	<u>\$ (358)</u>

We periodically review our marketable debt and equity securities for other-than-temporary impairment. We consider factors such as the duration, severity and the reason for the decline in value, the potential recovery period and our intent to sell. For marketable debt securities, we also consider whether (i) it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the debt securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis, and (ii) the amortized cost basis cannot be recovered as a result of credit losses. During the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, we did not recognize any other-than-temporary impairment loss.

Non-Marketable Equity Investments

Our non-marketable equity investments are investments we have made in privately held companies accounted for under the equity or cost method. As of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, these investments accounted for under the equity method had a carrying value of approximately \$921 million and \$975 million, respectively, and these investments accounted for under the cost method had a carrying value of \$548 million and \$1.0 billion, respectively. For investments accounted for under the cost method, we concluded that their fair values approximated their carrying values as of December 31, 2012 and exceeded their carrying values as of December 31, 2013. We periodically review our non-marketable equity investments for impairment. No material impairments or realized gains and losses were recognized on our non-marketable equity investments for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Securities Lending Program

From time to time, we enter into securities lending agreements with financial institutions to enhance investment income. We loan selected securities which are collateralized in the form of cash or securities. Cash collateral is invested in reverse repurchase agreements which are collateralized in the form of securities.

We classify loaned securities as cash equivalents or marketable securities and record the cash collateral as an asset with a corresponding liability in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. We classify reverse repurchase agreements maturing within three months as cash equivalents and those longer than three months as receivable under reverse repurchase agreements in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. For security collateral received, we do not record an asset or liability except in the event of counterparty default.

Derivative Financial Instruments

We recognize derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. We record changes in the fair value (i.e., gains or losses) of the derivatives in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income as interest and other income, net, as part of revenues, or as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, as discussed below.

We enter into foreign currency contracts with financial institutions to reduce the risk that our cash flows and earnings will be adversely affected by foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. We use certain interest rate derivative contracts to hedge interest rate exposures on our fixed income securities and our anticipated debt issuance. Our program is not used for trading or speculative purposes.

We enter into master netting arrangements, which reduce credit risk by permitting net settlement of transactions with the same counterparty. To further reduce credit risk, we enter into collateral security arrangements under which the counterparty is required to provide collateral when the net fair value of certain financial instruments fluctuates from contractually established thresholds. We can take possession of the collateral in the event of counterparty default. As of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, we received cash collateral related to the derivative instruments under our collateral security arrangements of \$43 million and \$35 million.

Cash Flow Hedges

We use options designated as cash flow hedges to hedge certain forecasted revenue transactions denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The notional principal of these contracts was approximately \$9.5 billion and \$10.0 billion as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013. These foreign exchange contracts have maturities of 36 months or less.

In 2012, we entered into forward-starting interest rate swaps that effectively locked in an interest rate on our anticipated debt issuance of \$1.0 billion in 2014. The total notional amount of these forward-starting interest swaps was \$1.0 billion as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 with terms calling for us to receive interest at a variable rate and to pay interest at a fixed rate.

We initially report any gain or loss on the effective portion of a cash flow hedge as a component of AOCI and subsequently reclassify cumulative gains and losses to revenues or interest expense when the hedged transactions are recorded. If the hedged transactions become probable of not occurring, the corresponding amounts in AOCI would be immediately reclassified to interest and other income, net. Further, we exclude the change in the time value of the options from our assessment of hedge effectiveness. We record the premium paid or time value of an option on the date of purchase as an asset. Thereafter, we recognize changes to this time value in interest and other income, net.

As of December 31, 2013, the effective portion of our cash flow hedges before tax effect was \$93 million, of which \$11 million is expected to be reclassified from AOCI into earnings within the next 12 months.

Fair Value Hedges

We use forward contracts designated as fair value hedges to hedge foreign currency risks for our investments denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Gains and losses on these contracts are recognized in interest and other income, net, along with the offsetting losses and gains of the related hedged items. We exclude changes in the time value for forward contracts from the assessment of hedge effectiveness. The notional principal of these contracts was \$1.1 billion and \$1.2 billion as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013.

Other Derivatives

Other derivatives not designated as hedging instruments consist of forward and option contracts that we use to hedge intercompany transactions and other monetary assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the local currency of a subsidiary. We recognize gains and losses on these contracts, as well as the related costs in interest and other income, net, along with the foreign currency gains and losses on monetary assets and liabilities. The notional principal of foreign exchange contracts outstanding was \$6.6 billion and \$9.4 billion at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013.

We also use exchange-traded interest rate futures contracts and "To Be Announced" (TBA) forward purchase commitments of mortgage-backed assets to hedge interest rate risks on certain fixed income securities. The TBA

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contracts meet the definition of derivative instruments in cases where physical delivery of the assets is not taken at the earliest available delivery date. Our interest rate futures and TBA contracts (together interest rate contracts) are not designated as hedging instruments. We recognize gains and losses on these contracts, as well as the related costs in interest and other income, net. The gains and losses are generally economically offset by unrealized gains and losses in the underlying available-for-sale securities, which are recorded as a component of AOCI until the securities are sold or other-than-temporarily impaired, at which time the amounts are moved from AOCI into interest and other income, net. The total notional amounts of interest rate contracts outstanding were \$25 million and \$13 million at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013.

The fair values of our outstanding derivative instruments were as follows (in millions):

As of December 31, 2012			
Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value of Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Fair Value of Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Total Fair Value
Derivative Assets:			
Level 2:			
Foreign exchange contracts			
Prepaid revenue share, expenses and other assets, current and non-current	\$ 164	\$ 13	\$ 177
Interest rate contracts			
Prepaid revenue share, expenses and other assets, current and non-current	1	0	1
Total	<u>\$ 165</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 178</u>
Derivative Liabilities:			
Level 2:			
Foreign exchange contracts			
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 7
As of December 31, 2013			
Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value of Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Fair Value of Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Total Fair Value
Derivative Assets:			
Level 2:			
Foreign exchange contracts			
Prepaid revenue share, expenses and other assets, current and non-current	\$ 133	\$ 12	\$ 145
Interest rate contracts			
Prepaid revenue share, expenses and other assets, current and non-current	87	0	87
Total	<u>\$ 220</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 232</u>
Derivative Liabilities:			
Level 2:			
Foreign exchange contracts			
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 0	\$ 4	\$ 4

The effect of derivative instruments in cash flow hedging relationships on income and other comprehensive income (OCI) is summarized below (in millions):

		Gains (Losses) Recognized in OCI on Derivatives Before Tax Effect (Effective Portion)		
		Year Ended December 31,		
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationship		2011	2012	2013
Foreign exchange contracts	\$	54	\$ 73	\$ 92
Interest rate contracts		0	1	86
Total	\$	54	\$ 74	\$ 178

		Gains Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)		
		Year Ended December 31,		
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationship	Location	2011	2012	2013
Foreign exchange contracts	Revenues	\$ 43	\$ 217	\$ 95

		Gains (Losses) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing and Ineffective Portion) ⁽¹⁾		
		Year Ended December 31,		
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationship	Location	2011	2012	2013
Foreign exchange contracts	Interest and other income, net	\$ (323)	\$ (447)	\$ (280)

⁽¹⁾ Gains (losses) related to the ineffective portion of the hedges were not material in all periods presented.

The effect of derivative instruments in fair value hedging relationships on income is summarized below (in millions):

		Gains (Losses) Recognized in Income on Derivatives ⁽²⁾		
		Year Ended December 31,		
Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationship	Location	2011	2012	2013
Foreign exchange contracts	Interest and other income, net	\$ (2)	\$ (31)	\$ 16
Hedged item	Interest and other income, net	(12)	23	(25)
Total		\$ (14)	\$ (8)	\$ (9)

⁽²⁾ Losses related to the amount excluded from effectiveness testing of the hedges were \$14 million, \$8 million, and \$9 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012, and 2013.

The effect of derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments on income is summarized below (in millions):

		Gains (Losses) Recognized in Income on Derivatives		
		Year Ended December 31,		
Derivatives Not Designated As Hedging Instruments	Location	2011	2012	2013
Foreign exchange contracts	Interest and other income, net	\$ 29	\$ (67)	\$ 118
Interest rate contracts	Interest and other income, net	(19)	(6)	4
Total		<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ (73)</u>	<u>\$ 122</u>

Offsetting of Derivatives, Securities Lending and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

We present our derivatives, securities lending and reverse repurchase agreements at gross fair values in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. However, our master netting and other similar arrangements allow net settlements under certain conditions. As of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, information related to these offsetting arrangements was as follows (in millions):

Offsetting of Assets

Balance as of December 31, 2012							
Description	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Net Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, but Have Legal Rights to Offset			
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Non-Cash Collateral Received	Net Assets Exposed
Derivatives	\$ 178	\$ 0	\$ 178	\$ (4) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (40)	\$ (12)	\$ 122
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,629	0	1,629 ⁽²⁾	0	0	(1,629)	0
Total	<u>\$ 1,807</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 1,807</u>	<u>\$ (4)</u>	<u>\$ (40)</u>	<u>\$ (1,641)</u>	<u>\$ 122</u>

Balance as of December 31, 2013							
Description	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Net Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, but Have Legal Rights to Offset			
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Non-Cash Collateral Received	Net Assets Exposed
Derivatives	\$ 232	\$ 0	\$ 232	\$ (2) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (35)	\$ (52)	\$ 143
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,370	0	1,370 ⁽²⁾	0	0	(1,370)	0
Total	<u>\$ 1,602</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 1,602</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>\$ (35)</u>	<u>\$ (1,422)</u>	<u>\$ 143</u>

⁽¹⁾ The balances at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 were related to derivative liabilities which are allowed to be net settled against derivative assets in accordance with our master netting agreements.

⁽²⁾ The balances at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 included \$929 million and \$1,270 million recorded in cash and cash equivalents, respectively, and \$700 million and \$100 million recorded in receivable under reverse repurchase agreements, respectively.

Offsetting of Liabilities

Balance as of December 31, 2012							
Description	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Net Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, but Have Legal Rights to Offset			
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Non-Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Liabilities
Derivatives	\$ 7	\$ 0	\$ 7	\$ (4) ⁽³⁾	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3
Securities lending agreements	1,673	0	1,673	0	0	(1,673)	0
Total	<u>\$ 1,680</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 1,680</u>	<u>\$ (4)</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ (1,673)</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2013							
Description	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Net Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, but Have Legal Rights to Offset			
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Non-Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Liabilities
Derivatives	\$ 4	\$ 0	\$ 4	\$ (2) ⁽³⁾	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2
Securities lending agreements	1,374	0	1,374	0	0	(1,357)	17
Total	<u>\$ 1,378</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 1,378</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ (1,357)</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>

⁽³⁾ The balances at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 were related to derivative assets which are allowed to be net settled against derivative liabilities in accordance with our master netting agreements.

Note 4. Debt

Short-Term Debt

We have a debt financing program of up to \$3.0 billion through the issuance of commercial paper. Net proceeds from this program are used for general corporate purposes. At December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, we had \$2.5 billion and \$2.0 billion of outstanding commercial paper recorded as short-term debt with weighted-average interest rates of 0.2% and 0.1%. In conjunction with this program, we have a \$3.0 billion revolving credit facility expiring in July 2016. The interest rate for the credit facility is determined based on a formula using certain market rates. At December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, we were in compliance with the financial covenant in the credit facility, and no amounts were outstanding under the credit facility at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013. The estimated fair value of the short-term debt approximated its carrying value at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013.

Our short-term debt balance also includes the short-term portion of certain long-term debt, as described in the section below.

Long-Term Debt

In May 2011, we issued \$3.0 billion of unsecured senior notes in three tranches (collectively, the Notes) and in August 2013, we entered into a capital lease obligation. The details of these financing arrangements are described in the table below (in millions):

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	Outstanding Balance As of December 31, 2012	Outstanding Balance As of December 31, 2013
Short-Term Portion of Long-Term Debt		
1.25% Notes due on May 19, 2014	\$ 0	\$ 1,000
Capital Lease Obligation	0	9
Total	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 1,009</u>
Long-Term Debt		
1.25% Notes due on May 19, 2014	\$ 1,000	\$ 0
2.125% Notes due on May 19, 2016	1,000	1,000
3.625% Notes due on May 19, 2021	1,000	1,000
Unamortized discount for the Notes above	(12)	(10)
Subtotal	2,988	1,990
Capital Lease Obligation	0	246
Total	<u>\$ 2,988</u>	<u>\$ 2,236</u>

The effective interest yields of the 2014, 2016, and 2021 Notes were 1.258%, 2.241%, and 3.734%, respectively. Interest on the Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on May 19 and November 19 of each year. We may redeem the Notes at any time in whole or from time to time in part at specified redemption prices. We are not subject to any financial covenants under the Notes. We used the net proceeds from the issuance of the Notes for general corporate purposes. The total estimated fair value of the Notes was approximately \$3.2 billion and \$3.1 billion at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013. The fair value of the Notes was determined based on observable market prices of identical instruments in less active markets and is categorized accordingly as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

In August 2013, we entered into a capital lease obligation on certain property expiring in 2028 with an option to purchase the property in 2016. The effective rate of the capital lease obligation approximates the market rate. The estimated fair value of the capital lease obligation approximated its carrying value at December 31, 2013.

At December 31, 2013, aggregate future principal payments for long-term debt (including short-term portion of long-term debt) and capital lease obligation were as follows (in millions):

Years ending	
2014	\$ 1,009
2015	10
2016	1,236
2017	0
Thereafter	1,000
Total	<u>\$ 3,255</u>

Note 5. Balance Sheet Components

Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following (in millions):

	As of December 31, 2012	As of December 31, 2013
Raw materials and work in process	\$ 77	\$ 115
Finished goods	428	311
Inventories	<u>\$ 505</u>	<u>\$ 426</u>

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following (in millions):

	As of December 31, 2012	As of December 31, 2013
Information technology assets	\$ 7,717	\$ 9,094
Land and buildings	6,257	7,488
Construction in progress	2,240	5,602
Leasehold improvements	1,409	1,576
Furniture and fixtures	74	77
Total	17,697	23,837
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	5,843	7,313
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 11,854</u>	<u>\$ 16,524</u>

Property under capital lease with a cost basis of \$258 million was included in construction in progress as of December 31, 2013.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The components of AOCI, net of tax, were as follows (in millions):

	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for-Sale Investments	Unrealized Gains on Cash Flow Hedges	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$ (73)	\$ 604	\$ 7	\$ 538
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	89	(392)	112	(191)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	0	(162)	(60)	(222)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	89	(554)	52	(413)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 59</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>

The effects on net income of amounts reclassified from AOCI for the year ended December 31, 2013 were as follows (in millions):

AOCI Components	Location	Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI to the Consolidated Statement of Income
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale investments	Interest and other income, net	\$ 201
	Provision for income taxes	(39)
	Net of tax	<u>\$ 162</u>
Unrealized gains on cash flow hedges for foreign exchange contracts	Revenue	\$ 95
	Provision for income taxes	(35)
	Net of tax	<u>\$ 60</u>
Total amount reclassified, net of tax		<u>\$ 222</u>

Note 6. Acquisitions

2013 Acquisitions

In June 2013, we completed our acquisition of Waze Limited (Waze), a provider of a mobile map application which provides turn-by-turn navigation and real-time traffic updates powered by incidents and route information submitted by a community of users, for a total cash consideration of \$969 million. The acquisition is expected to enhance our customers' user experience by offering real time traffic information to meet users' daily navigation needs. Of the total purchase price, \$841 million was attributed to goodwill and \$193 million was attributed to intangible assets, offset by \$65 million of other net liabilities assumed. The goodwill of \$841 million is primarily attributable to the synergies expected to arise after the acquisition. Goodwill is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we completed other acquisitions and purchases of intangible assets for a total cash consideration of approximately \$489 million, of which \$268 million was attributed to intangible assets, \$238 million to goodwill, and \$17 million to net liabilities assumed. These acquisitions generally enhance the breadth and depth of our expertise in engineering and other functional areas, our technologies, and our product offerings. The amount of goodwill expected to be deductible for tax purposes is approximately \$38 million.

Pro forma results of operations for these acquisitions have not been presented because they are not material to the consolidated results of operations, either individually or in aggregate.

For all acquisitions completed during the year ended December 31, 2013, patents and developed technology have a weighted-average useful life of 4.8 years, customer relationships have a weighted-average useful life of 5.5 years, and trade names and other have a weighted-average useful life of 3.5 years.

2012 Acquisitions

On May 22, 2012, we completed our acquisition of Motorola, a provider of innovative technologies, products and services that enable a range of mobile and wireline digital communication, information and entertainment experiences. The acquisition is expected to protect and advance our Android ecosystem and enhance competition in mobile computing. Under the transaction, we acquired all outstanding common shares of Motorola for \$40 per share and all vested Motorola stock options and restricted stock units, for a total purchase price of approximately \$12.4 billion in cash. In addition, we assumed \$401 million of unvested Motorola stock options and restricted stock units, which will be recorded as stock-based compensation expense over the remaining service periods. Transaction costs were approximately \$50 million, which have been recorded as general and administrative expense as incurred.

Of the \$12.4 billion total purchase price, \$2.9 billion was cash acquired, \$5.5 billion was attributed to patents and developed technology, \$2.5 billion to goodwill, \$0.7 billion to customer relationships, and \$0.8 billion to other net assets acquired.

The goodwill of \$2.5 billion is primarily attributed to the synergies expected to arise after the acquisition. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we completed other acquisitions and purchases of intangible assets for a total cash consideration of approximately \$1,171 million, of which \$733 million was attributed to goodwill, \$462 million to acquired intangible assets, and \$24 million to net liabilities assumed. These acquisitions generally enhance the breadth and depth of our expertise in engineering and other functional areas, our technologies, and our product offerings. The amount of goodwill expected to be deductible for tax purposes is approximately \$29 million.

2011 Acquisitions

In April 2011, we completed the acquisition of ITA Software, Inc., a privately-held flight information software company, for \$676 million in cash, of which \$394 million was attributed to acquired intangible assets, \$323 million to goodwill, and \$41 million to net liabilities assumed.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we completed other acquisitions and purchases of intangible assets for a total cash consideration of approximately \$1.3 billion, of which \$795 million was attributed to goodwill, \$593 million to acquired intangible assets, and \$86 million to net liabilities assumed. These acquisitions generally enhance the breadth and depth of our expertise in engineering and other functional areas, our technologies, and our product offerings.

Note 7. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2013 were as follows (in millions):

Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$	10,537
Goodwill acquired		1,079
Goodwill disposed		(64)
Goodwill adjustment		(60)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	\$	<u>11,492</u>

As of December 31, 2013, the amount of goodwill related to the Motorola Mobile segment was not material.

Information regarding our acquisition-related intangible assets is as follows (in millions):

As of December 31, 2012			
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Patents and developed technology	\$ 7,310	\$ 1,323	\$ 5,987
Customer relationships	2,061	847	1,214
Trade names and other	576	304	272
Total	<u>\$ 9,947</u>	<u>\$ 2,474</u>	<u>\$ 7,473</u>

As of December 31, 2013			
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Patents and developed technology	\$ 7,282	\$ 2,102	\$ 5,180
Customer relationships	1,770	1,067	703
Trade names and other	534	351	183
Total	<u>\$ 9,586</u>	<u>\$ 3,520</u>	<u>\$ 6,066</u>

Patents and developed technology, customer relationships, and trade names and other have weighted-average useful lives from the date of purchase of 8.1 years, 6.5 years, and 5.3 years. Amortization expense of acquisition-related intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012, and 2013 was \$441 million, \$884 million, and \$1,158 million.

As of December 31, 2013, expected amortization expense for acquisition-related intangible assets for each of the next five years and thereafter was as follows (in millions):

2014	\$	1,093
2015		934
2016		844
2017		781
2018		734
Thereafter		1,680
	\$	<u>6,066</u>

Note 8. Discontinued Operations

On April 17, 2013, we completed the disposition of the Motorola Home segment to Arris and certain other persons for consideration of approximately \$2,412 million in cash, including cash of \$2,238 million received at the date of close and certain post-close adjustments of \$174 million received in the third quarter of 2013, and approximately \$175 million in Arris' common stock (10.6 million shares). Subsequent to the transaction, we own approximately 7.8% of the outstanding shares of Arris. Additionally, in connection with the disposition, we agreed to indemnify Arris for potential liability from certain intellectual property infringement litigation, for which we recorded an indemnification liability of \$175 million, the majority of which was settled subsequent to the disposition.

The disposition resulted in a net gain of \$757 million, which was presented as part of net income from discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The Motorola Home segment results have been presented as a discontinued operation for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013. The following table provides the financial results included in net income (loss) from discontinued operations during the periods presented (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2013
Revenues	\$ 2,028	\$ 804
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	(22)	(67)
(Provision for)/Benefits from income taxes	(29)	16
Gain on disposal	0	757
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	<u>\$ (51)</u>	<u>\$ 706</u>

The following table presents the aggregate carrying amounts of the major classes of assets and liabilities divested (in millions):

Assets:

Accounts receivable	\$ 424
Inventories	228
Deferred income taxes, net	144
Prepaid and other current assets	152
Property and equipment, net	282
Intangible assets, net	701
Other assets, non-current	182
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,113</u>

Liabilities:

Accounts payable	169
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	289
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 458</u>

Note 9. Restructuring charges

Subsequent to our acquisition of Motorola in May 2012, we initiated a restructuring plan for Motorola, primarily in our Motorola Mobile segment, to reduce workforce, reorganize management structure, close or consolidate certain facilities, as well as simplify our mobile product portfolio. These changes were designed to return the Motorola Mobile segment to profitability. Pursuant to this restructuring plan, we have incurred cumulative charges of approximately \$821 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, changes to restructuring accruals were as follows (in millions):

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	Severance and Related	Other Charges	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$ 238	\$ 15	\$ 253
Charges	145	45	\$ 190
Cash payments	(254)	(34)	(288)
Non-cash items ⁽¹⁾	(84)	(14)	(98)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	\$ 45	\$ 12	\$ 57

⁽¹⁾ Non-cash items were primarily related to restricted stock units (RSUs) and stock options.

For the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, restructuring charges were included in costs and expenses as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2012			2013		
	Severance and Related	Other Charges	Total	Severance and Related	Other Charges	Total
Cost of revenues - Motorola Mobile	\$ 88	\$ 41	\$ 129	\$ 20	\$ 14	\$ 34
Research and development	195	5	200	23	19	42
Sales and marketing	123	8	131	13	13	26
General and administrative	114	2	116	26	(5)	21
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	55	0	55	63	4	67
Total charges	\$ 575	\$ 56	\$ 631	\$ 145	\$ 45	\$ 190

Note 10. Interest and Other Income, Net

The components of interest and other income, net, were as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Interest income	\$ 812	\$ 713	\$ 785
Interest expense	(58)	(84)	(83)
Realized gains on available-for-sale investments, net	254	282	201
Impairment of equity investments	(110)	0	0
Foreign currency exchange losses	(379)	(531)	(379)
Gain (loss) on divestiture of business ⁽¹⁾	0	188	(57)
Other	65	58	63
Interest and other income, net	\$ 584	\$ 626	\$ 530

⁽¹⁾ Gain on divestiture of Home business was included in net income (loss) from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases

We have entered into various non-cancelable operating lease agreements for certain of our offices, land, and data centers throughout the world with original lease periods expiring primarily between 2014 and 2063. We are committed to pay a portion of the actual operating expenses under certain of these lease agreements. These operating expenses are not included in the table below. Certain of these arrangements have free or escalating rent payment provisions. We recognize rent expense under such arrangements on a straight-line basis.

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As of December 31, 2013, future minimum payments under non-cancelable operating leases, net of sublease income amounts, were as follows over each of the next five years and thereafter (in millions):

	Operating Leases	Sub-lease Income	Net Operating Leases
2014	527	28	499
2015	501	24	477
2016	454	16	438
2017	427	9	418
2018	373	3	370
Thereafter	1,845	9	1,836
Total minimum payments	<u>\$ 4,127</u>	<u>\$ 89</u>	<u>\$ 4,038</u>

Certain leases have adjustments for market provisions. Amounts in the above table represent our best estimates of future payments to be made under these leases. Rent expense under operating leases, including co-location arrangements, was \$380 million, \$448 million, and \$525 million in 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Purchase Obligations

At December 31, 2013, we had \$3.3 billion of other non-cancelable contractual obligations, primarily related to certain of our distribution arrangements, video and other content licensing revenue sharing arrangements, data center operations and facility build-outs, as well as purchase of inventory.

Letters of Credit

At December 31, 2013, we had unused letters of credit for \$173 million, of which \$69 million related to our Motorola Mobile segment.

Indemnifications

In the normal course of business to facilitate transactions in our services and products, we indemnify certain parties, including advertisers, Google Network Members, and lessors with respect to certain matters. We have agreed to hold certain parties harmless against losses arising from a breach of representations or covenants, or out of intellectual property infringement or other claims made against certain parties. Several of these agreements limit the time within which an indemnification claim can be made and the amount of the claim. In addition, we have entered into indemnification agreements with our officers and directors, and our bylaws contain similar indemnification obligations to our agents.

It is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount under these indemnification agreements due to the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Additionally, we have a limited history of prior indemnification claims and the payments we have made under such agreements have not had a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows, or financial position. However, to the extent that valid indemnification claims arise in the future, future payments by us could be significant and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or cash flows in a particular period. As of December 31, 2013, we did not have any material indemnification claims that were probable or reasonably possible.

Legal Matters

Antitrust Investigations

On November 30, 2010, the European Commission's (EC) Directorate General for Competition opened an investigation into various antitrust-related complaints against us. We believe we have adequately responded to all of the allegations made against us. We continue to cooperate with the EC and are pursuing a potential resolution that would avoid a finding of infringement and a fine. The EC has also opened an investigation into Motorola's licensing practices for standards essential patents and use of standards-essential patents in litigation on the basis of complaints brought by Microsoft and Apple. The EC has issued a Statement of Objections against Motorola alleging abuse of a dominant position with respect to these standards-essential patents. We have responded to the Statement of Objections and are defending the case.

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The Comisión Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia in Argentina, the Competition Commission of India, the Taiwan Fair Trade Commission, Brazil's Council for Economic Defense and the Canadian Competition Bureau have also opened investigations into certain of our business practices.

State attorneys general from the states of Texas, Ohio, and Mississippi have also issued Civil Investigative Demands relating to our business practices. We are cooperating with the state attorneys general and are responding to their information requests on an ongoing basis.

EPA Investigation

In February 2009, we learned of a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) investigation into an alleged release of refrigerant at one of our smaller data center facilities, which we acquired from DoubleClick, and the accuracy of related statements and records. We are cooperating with the EPA and have provided documents and other materials.

Patent and Intellectual Property Claims

We have had patent, copyright, and trademark infringement lawsuits filed against us claiming that certain of our products, services, and technologies, including Android, Google Search, Google AdWords, Google AdSense, Google Books, Google News, Google Image Search, Google Chrome, Google Talk, Google Voice, Motorola devices and YouTube, infringe the intellectual property rights of others. Adverse results in these lawsuits may include awards of substantial monetary damages, costly royalty or licensing agreements, or orders preventing us from offering certain features, functionalities, products, or services, and may also cause us to change our business practices, and require development of non-infringing products or technologies, which could result in a loss of revenues for us and otherwise harm our business. In addition, the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) has increasingly become an important forum to litigate intellectual property disputes because an ultimate loss for a company or its suppliers in an ITC action could result in a prohibition on importing infringing products into the U.S. Since the U.S. is an important market, a prohibition on importation could have an adverse effect on us, including preventing us from importing many important products into the U.S. or necessitating workarounds that may limit certain features of our products.

Furthermore, many of our agreements with our customers and partners require us to indemnify them for certain intellectual property infringement claims against them, which would increase our costs as a result of defending such claims, and may require that we pay significant damages if there were an adverse ruling in any such claims. Our customers and partners may discontinue the use of our products, services, and technologies, as a result of injunctions or otherwise, which could result in loss of revenues and adversely impact our business.

Other

We are also regularly subject to claims, suits, government investigations, and other proceedings involving competition and antitrust (such as the pending investigation by the EC described above), intellectual property, privacy, tax, labor and employment, commercial disputes, content generated by our users, goods and services offered by advertisers or publishers using our platforms, personal injury, consumer protection, and other matters. Such claims, suits, government investigations, and other proceedings could result in fines, civil or criminal penalties, or other adverse consequences.

Certain of our outstanding legal matters include speculative claims for substantial or indeterminate amounts of damages. We record a liability when we believe that it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. We evaluate, on a monthly basis, developments in our legal matters that could affect the amount of liability that has been previously accrued, and make adjustments as appropriate. Significant judgment is required to determine both likelihood of there being and the estimated amount of a loss related to such matters.

With respect to our outstanding legal matters, based on our current knowledge, we believe that the amount or range of reasonably possible loss will not, either individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. However, the outcome of such legal matters is inherently unpredictable and subject to significant uncertainties.

We expense legal fees in the period in which they are incurred.

Taxes

We are under audit by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and various other tax authorities, including European governments, with regards to income tax and indirect tax matters. We have reserved for potential adjustments to our

provision for income taxes and accrual of indirect taxes that may result from examinations by, or any negotiated agreements with, these tax authorities, and we believe that the final outcome of these examinations or agreements will not have a material effect on our results of operations. If events occur which indicate payment of these amounts is unnecessary, the reversal of the liabilities would result in the recognition of benefits in the period we determine the liabilities are no longer necessary. If our estimates of the federal, state, and foreign income tax liabilities and indirect tax liabilities are less than the ultimate assessment, a further charge to expense would result.

Note 12. Stockholders' Equity

Convertible Preferred Stock

Our board of directors has authorized 100,000,000 shares of convertible preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, issuable in series. As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, there were no shares issued or outstanding.

Class A and Class B Common Stock

Our board of directors has authorized two classes of common stock, Class A and Class B. At December 31, 2013, there were 9,000,000,000 and 3,000,000,000 shares authorized and there were 279,325,564 and 56,506,728 shares outstanding of Class A and Class B common stock, \$0.001 par value. The rights of the holders of Class A and Class B common stock are identical, except with respect to voting. Each share of Class A common stock is entitled to one vote per share. Each share of Class B common stock is entitled to 10 votes per share. Shares of Class B common stock may be converted at any time at the option of the stockholder and automatically convert upon sale or transfer to Class A common stock. We refer to Class A and Class B common stock as common stock throughout the notes to these financial statements, unless otherwise noted.

Stock Split Effected In Form of Stock Dividend

In April 2012, our board of directors approved amendments to our certificate of incorporation that would, among other things, create a new class of non-voting capital stock (Class C capital stock). The amendments authorized 3 billion shares of Class C capital stock and also increased the authorized shares of Class A common stock from 6 billion to 9 billion. The amendments are reflected in our Fourth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (New Charter), the adoption of which was approved by stockholders at our 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on June 21, 2012. In January 2014, our board of directors considered and approved a distribution of shares of the Class C capital stock as a dividend to our holders of Class A and Class B common stock (Dividend). The Dividend will have a record date of March 27, 2014 and a payment date of April 2, 2014. The Class C capital stock will have no voting rights, except as required by applicable law. Except as expressly provided in the New Charter, shares of Class C capital stock will have the same rights and privileges and rank equally, share ratably and be identical in all other respects to the shares of Class A common stock and Class B common stock as to all matters.

In accordance with the settlement of litigation involving the authorization to distribute the Class C capital stock, we may be obligated to make a payment to holders of the Class C stock if, on average, Class C trades below Class A in the first year following the Class C issuance, payable in cash, Class A stock, Class C stock, or a combination thereof, at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Because the Class C shares have not yet been issued or commenced trading, we cannot reliably predict what, if any, patterns will emerge over time with respect to the relative trading prices of Class A and Class C shares.

The par value per share of our shares of Class A common stock and Class B common stock will remain unchanged at \$0.001 per share after the Dividend. On the effective date of the Dividend, there will be a transfer between retained earnings and common stock and the amount transferred will be equal to the \$0.001 par value of the Class C capital stock that is issued. We will give retroactive effect to prior period share and per share amounts in our consolidated financial statements for the effect of the Dividend, such that prior periods are comparable to current period presentation.

Stock Plans

We maintain the 1998 Stock Plan, the 2000 Stock Plan, the 2003 Stock Plan, the 2003 Stock Plan (No. 2), the 2003 Stock Plan (No. 3), the 2004 Stock Plan, the 2012 Stock Plan, and plans assumed through acquisitions, all of which are collectively referred to as the "Stock Plans." Under our Stock Plans, incentive and non-qualified stock options or rights to purchase common stock may be granted to eligible participants. Options are generally granted for a term of 10 years. Under the Stock Plans, we have also issued RSUs. An RSU award is an agreement to issue shares of our stock at the time the award vests. Except for options granted pursuant to our stock option exchange program completed in March 2009 (the Exchange), options granted and RSUs issued to participants under the Stock Plans generally vest over four years contingent upon employment or service with us on the vesting date.

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As of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, there were 15,833,050 and 9,455,085 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under our Stock Plans.

We estimated the fair value of each option award on the date of grant using the BSM option pricing model. Our assumptions about stock-price volatility have been based exclusively on the implied volatilities of publicly traded options to buy our stock with contractual terms closest to the expected life of options granted to our employees. We estimate the expected term based upon the historical exercise behavior of our employees. The risk-free interest rate for periods within the contractual life of the award is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

The following table presents the weighted-average assumptions used to estimate the fair values of the stock options granted in the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Risk-free interest rate	2.3%	1.0%	0.9%
Expected volatility	33%	29%	29%
Expected life (in years)	5.9	5.2	5.8
Dividend yield	0	0	0
Weighted-average estimated fair value of options granted during the year	\$ 210.07	\$ 194.27	\$ 214.39

The following table summarizes the activities for our options for the year ended December 31, 2013:

	Options Outstanding			
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions) ⁽¹⁾
Balance at December 31, 2012	8,551,395	\$ 405.98		
Granted	1,571	\$ 723.25		
Exercised	(3,299,276)	\$ 355.56		
Forfeited/canceled	(220,827)	\$ 595.92		
Balance at December 31, 2013	5,032,863	\$ 431.00	5.0	\$ 3,470
Exercisable as of December 31, 2013	3,795,911	\$ 379.60	4.1	\$ 2,813
Exercisable as of December 31, 2013 and expected to vest thereafter ⁽²⁾	4,880,718	\$ 426.33	5.0	\$ 3,390

⁽¹⁾ The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the underlying awards and the closing stock price of \$1,120.71 of our Class A common stock on December 31, 2013.

⁽²⁾ Options expected to vest reflect an estimated forfeiture rate.

The following table summarizes additional information regarding outstanding, and vested and exercisable stock options as of December 31, 2013:

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Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Remaining Life (in years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
\$3.75–\$92.23	22,905	2.2	\$ 68.89	22,905	\$ 68.89
\$117.84–\$198.41	117,075	1.1	\$ 181.44	117,075	\$ 181.44
\$205.96–\$298.86	141,731	1.6	\$ 276.29	141,731	\$ 276.29
\$300.97–\$399.00	2,098,774	3.5	\$ 309.82	2,066,572	\$ 309.83
\$401.78–\$499.07	547,762	5.1	\$ 442.23	516,010	\$ 440.83
\$501.27–\$595.35	1,235,007	6.2	\$ 538.95	755,917	\$ 532.34
\$601.17–\$675.82	852,625	7.9	\$ 628.88	172,006	\$ 616.14
\$723.25–\$762.5	16,984	8.8	\$ 758.87	3,695	\$ 758.34
\$3.75–\$762.5	<u>5,032,863</u>	5.0	\$ 431.00	<u>3,795,911</u>	\$ 379.60

The above tables include 388,324 warrants held by selected financial institutions that were options purchased from employees under our TSO program, with a weighted-average exercise price of \$431.76 and a weighted-average remaining life of 0.6 years.

During 2013, the number of shares underlying TSOs sold to selected financial institutions under the TSO program was 671,190 at a total value of \$322 million, or an average of \$479.06 per share, including an average premium of \$2.35 per share. The premium is calculated as the difference between (a) the sale price of the TSO and (b) the intrinsic value of the TSO, which we define as the excess, if any, of the price of our Class A common stock at the time of the sale over the exercise price of the TSO. The TSO program was discontinued as of November 29, 2013. This did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

The total grant date fair value of stock options vested during 2011, 2012, and 2013 was \$561 million, \$489 million, and \$223 million. The aggregate intrinsic value of all options and warrants exercised during 2011, 2012, and 2013 was \$674 million, \$827 million, and \$1,793 million. These amounts do not include the aggregate sales price of options sold under our TSO program.

As of December 31, 2013, there was \$188 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to outstanding employee stock options. This amount is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.9 years. To the extent the actual forfeiture rate is different from what we have estimated, stock-based compensation related to these awards will be different from our expectations.

The following table summarizes the activities for our unvested RSUs for the year ended December 31, 2013:

	Unvested Restricted Stock Units	
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested at December 31, 2012	10,994,927	\$ 566.32
Granted	5,713,847	\$ 888.05
Vested	(5,104,216)	\$ 593.19
Forfeited/canceled	(627,578)	\$ 623.62
Unvested at December 31, 2013	<u>10,976,980</u>	<u>\$ 718.39</u>
Expected to vest after December 31, 2013 ⁽¹⁾	9,626,811	\$ 718.39

⁽¹⁾ RSUs expected to vest reflect an estimated forfeiture rate.

As of December 31, 2013, there was \$6.2 billion of unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested employee RSUs. This amount is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.7 years. To the extent the actual forfeiture rate is different from what we have estimated, stock-based compensation related to these awards will be different from our expectations.

Note 13. 401(k) Plans

We have two 401(k) Savings Plans (401(k) Plans) that qualify as deferred salary arrangements under Section 401 (k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Under these 401(k) Plans, matching contributions are based upon the amount of the employees' contributions subject to certain limitations. We contributed approximately \$136 million, \$180 million, and \$216 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Note 14. Income Taxes

Income from continuing operations before income taxes included income from domestic operations of \$4,693 million, \$5,311 million, and \$5,828 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012, and 2013, and income from foreign operations of \$7,633 million, \$8,075 million, and \$8,668 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012, and 2013.

The provision for income taxes consists of the following (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Current:			
Federal	\$ 1,724	\$ 2,342	\$ 1,853
State	274	171	111
Foreign	248	358	771
Total	2,246	2,871	2,735
Deferred:			
Federal	452	(328)	(439)
State	(109)	(19)	14
Foreign	0	74	(28)
Total	343	(273)	(453)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 2,589	\$ 2,598	\$ 2,282

The reconciliation of federal statutory income tax rate to our effective income tax rate is as follows (in millions):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Expected provision at federal statutory tax rate (35%)	\$ 4,314	\$ 4,685	\$ 5,076
State taxes, net of federal benefit	122	99	89
Change in valuation allowance	27	1,921	(598)
Foreign rate differential	(2,001)	(2,200)	(2,494)
Federal research credit	(140)	0	(453)
Basis difference in investment of Arris	0	(1,960)	644
Other adjustments	267	53	18
Provision for income taxes	\$ 2,589	\$ 2,598	\$ 2,282

A retroactive extension of the 2012 federal research and development credit was signed into law on January 2, 2013 in accordance with The American Taxpayer Act of 2012. The benefit of \$189 million related to the 2012 federal research and development credit is included in the year ended December 31, 2013.

We have not provided U.S. income taxes and foreign withholding taxes on the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 because we intend to permanently reinvest such earnings outside the U.S. If these foreign earnings were to be repatriated in the future, the related U.S. tax liability may be reduced by any foreign income taxes previously paid on these earnings. As of December 31, 2013, the cumulative amount of earnings upon

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which U.S. income taxes have not been provided is approximately \$38.9 billion. Determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability related to these earnings is not practicable.

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred income taxes reflect the net effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows (in millions):

	As of December 31,	
	2012	2013
Deferred tax assets:		
Stock-based compensation expense	\$ 311	\$ 283
State taxes	184	204
Capital loss carryforward	236	215
Settlement with the Authors Guild and AAP	28	45
Vacation accruals	67	94
Deferred rent	50	59
Accrued employee benefits	323	383
Accruals and reserves not currently deductible	365	390
Unrealized gain/loss on investments and others	0	57
Net operating losses	505	279
Tax credit	274	394
Basis difference in investment of Arris	2,043	1,372
Inventory write down	0	63
Other	128	128
Total deferred tax assets	4,514	3,966
Valuation allowance	(2,629)	(1,899)
Total deferred tax assets net of valuation allowance	1,885	2,067
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation and amortization	(761)	(537)
Identified intangibles	(1,496)	(1,479)
Unrealized gains on investments and other	(105)	0
Other prepaids	(118)	(125)
Other	(133)	(283)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(2,613)	(2,424)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (728)	\$ (357)

As of December 31, 2013, our federal, state and foreign net operating loss carryforwards for income tax purposes were approximately \$440 million, \$1,247 million and \$824 million. If not utilized, the federal net operating loss carryforwards will begin to expire in 2019 and the state net operating loss carryforwards will begin to expire in 2014. The foreign net operating loss can be carried forward indefinitely, however it is more likely than not that it will not be realized, therefore we have recorded a valuation allowance against all material foreign net operation losses. The net operating loss carryforwards are subject to various annual limitations under the tax laws of the different jurisdictions.

As of December 31, 2013, our California research and development credit carryforwards for income tax purposes were approximately \$450 million that can be carried over indefinitely. We believe it is more likely than not that a portion of the state tax credit will not be realized. Therefore, we have recorded a full valuation allowance on the state tax credit carryforward. We will reassess the valuation allowance quarterly and if future evidence allows for a partial or full release of the valuation allowance, a tax benefit will be recorded accordingly.

As of December 31, 2013, our foreign tax credit carryforwards for income tax purposes were approximately \$228 million that will start to expire in 2023. We believe it is more likely than not that all of the foreign tax credit will be realized. We will reassess the need for a valuation allowance on a quarterly basis and if future evidence supports a need to establish a valuation allowance, then a tax expense will be recorded accordingly.

As of December 31, 2013, our federal and state capital loss carryforwards for income tax purposes were approximately \$349 million and \$560 million. We also have deferred tax assets for impairment losses that, if recognized, will be capital in nature. We believe that it is more likely than not that our deferred tax assets for capital losses and impairment losses will not be realized. Therefore, we have recorded a valuation allowance on both our federal and state deferred tax assets for these items. We will reassess the valuation allowance quarterly and if future evidence allows for a partial or full release of the valuation allowance, a tax benefit will be recorded accordingly.

In December 2012, we entered into an agreement with Arris Group Inc. (Arris) for the disposition of the Motorola Home segment. A deferred tax asset was established for the book to tax basis difference in our investment in the Motorola Home segment upon signing the agreement because the basis difference was going to be recognized in the foreseeable future. In April 2013, upon the disposition of the Home segment to Arris, our basis difference in the Home segment became a basis difference in Google's investment in Arris shares received in the disposition and was adjusted by the amount of cash received as part of the transaction. Since any future losses to be recognized upon the disposition of Arris shares will be capital losses and we already have an excess capital loss carryforward, a full valuation allowance was recorded against this deferred tax asset. We will reassess the valuation allowance quarterly and if future evidence allows for a partial or full release of the valuation allowance, a tax benefit will be recorded accordingly.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The following table summarizes the activity related to our gross unrecognized tax benefits from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2013 (in millions):

Balance as of January 1, 2011	\$ 1,140
Increases related to prior year tax positions	77
Decreases related to prior year tax positions	(9)
Decreases related to settlement with tax authorities	(5)
Increases related to current year tax positions	361
Balance as of December 31, 2011	1,564
Increases related to prior year tax positions	43
Decreases related to prior year tax positions	(40)
Decreases related to settlement with tax authorities	(62)
Increases related to acquisition	17
Increases related to current year tax positions	411
Balance as of December 31, 2012	1,933
Increases related to prior year tax positions	158
Decreases related to prior year tax positions	(37)
Decreases related to settlement with tax authorities	(78)
Increases related to current year tax positions	595
Balance as of December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 2,571</u>

Our total unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect our effective tax rate were \$1,350 million, \$1,749 million, and \$2,378 million as of December 31, 2011, 2012, and 2013.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, we had accrued \$139 million and \$181 million for payment of interest and penalties. Interest and penalties included in our provision for income taxes were not material in all the periods presented.

We and our subsidiaries are routinely examined by various taxing authorities. Although we file U.S. federal, U.S. state, and foreign tax returns, our two major tax jurisdictions are the U.S. and Ireland. During the quarter ended December 31, 2007, the IRS completed its examination of our 2003 and 2004 tax years. We have filed an appeal with the IRS for certain issues related to this audit and settlements were reached in 2012 on all but one issue which we plan to litigate in court. As a result we released the related reserves in the quarter ended December 31, 2012. The IRS is currently in examination of our 2007, 2008, and 2009 tax years. We expect the examination to be completed

within the next 12 months, but we do not anticipate any significant impact to our unrecognized tax benefit balance as of December 31, 2013, related to our 2007, 2008, and 2009 tax years.

Our 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 tax years remain subject to examination by the IRS for U.S. federal tax purposes, and our 2006 through 2013 tax years remain subject to examination by the appropriate governmental agencies for Irish tax purposes. There are various other ongoing audits in various other jurisdictions that are not material to our financial statements.

Note 15. Information about Segments and Geographic Areas

Subsequent to the completion of our disposition of the Motorola Home segment on April 17, 2013, we operate in the following two operating segments:

- Google - includes our advertising and other non-advertising businesses
- Motorola Mobile - includes our mobile devices business acquired from Motorola

Our chief operating decision maker does not evaluate operating segments using asset information.

The following table sets forth revenues and operating income (loss) by operating segment (in millions):

	Google	Motorola Mobile	Elimination and unallocated items ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Total
<u>Year Ended December 31, 2011</u>				
Revenues	\$ 37,905	0	0	\$ 37,905
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 14,216	0	(2,474)	\$ 11,742
<u>Year Ended December 31, 2012</u>				
Revenues	\$ 46,039	4,136	0	\$ 50,175
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 16,308	(393)	(3,155)	\$ 12,760
<u>Year Ended December 31, 2013</u>				
Revenues	\$ 55,550	4,443	(168)	\$ 59,825
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 18,561	(1,029)	(3,566)	\$ 13,966

⁽¹⁾ Beginning in the third quarter of 2013, Google and Motorola Mobile segment revenues have been impacted by intersegment transactions that are eliminated in consolidation. Additionally, segment revenues associated with certain products are recognized in the segment results, but deferred to future periods in our consolidated financial statements.

⁽²⁾ Unallocated items, including stock-based compensation expense, as well as restructuring and other charges are not allocated to each segment because we do not include this information in our measurement of the performance of our operating segments.

Revenues by geography are based on the billing addresses of our customers for the Google segment and the ship-to-addresses of our customers for the Motorola Mobile segment. The following tables set forth revenues and long-lived assets by geographic area (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Revenues:			
United States	\$ 17,560	\$ 23,502	\$ 26,768
United Kingdom	4,057	4,872	5,638
Rest of the world	16,288	21,801	27,419
Total revenues	\$ 37,905	\$ 50,175	\$ 59,825

	As of December 31,	
	2012	2013
Long-lived assets ⁽¹⁾ :		
United States	\$ 20,985	\$ 24,004
International	12,359	14,030
Total long-lived assets	<u>\$ 33,344</u>	<u>\$ 38,034</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes the Motorola Home segment as of December 31, 2012

Note 16. Subsequent Events

Acquisition of Nest

In January 2014, we entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of Nest Labs, Inc. (Nest), a company whose mission is to reinvent devices in the home such as thermostats and smoke alarms, for a total purchase price of \$3.2 billion in cash, subject to adjustments. Prior to this transaction, we had an approximately 12% ownership interest in Nest, which was net against the total consideration. We expect that the acquisition will enhance Google's suite of products and services and allow Nest to continue to innovate upon devices in the home, making them more useful, intuitive, and thoughtful, and to reach more users in more countries. The transaction closed on February 7, 2014.

This transaction is considered a "step acquisition" under GAAP whereby our ownership interest in Nest held before the acquisition is required to be remeasured to fair value at the date of the acquisition. The gain as a result of remeasurement will be included in "interest and other income, net" on our Consolidated Statement of Income in the first quarter of 2014.

We are currently in the process of valuing the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction, and determining the fair value of our previously held ownership interest at the acquisition date. We will provide all required disclosures upon the completion of the valuation in the first quarter of 2014.

Divestiture of Motorola Mobile

On January 29, 2014, we entered into an agreement with Lenovo Group Limited (Lenovo) providing for the disposition of the Motorola Mobile segment for a total purchase price of approximately \$2.9 billion (subject to certain adjustments), including \$1.4 billion to be paid at close, comprised of \$660 million in cash and \$750 million in Lenovo ordinary shares (subject to a share cap and floor). The remaining \$1.5 billion will be paid in the form of an interest-free, three-year prepayable promissory note.

We will maintain ownership of the vast majority of the Motorola Mobile patent portfolio, including current patent applications and invention disclosures, which will be licensed back to Motorola Mobile for its continued operations. Lenovo will receive over 2,000 patent assets, as well as the Motorola Mobility brand and trademark portfolio. Additionally, in connection with the sale, we will indemnify Lenovo for certain potential liabilities of the Motorola Mobile business. The transaction is subject to the satisfaction of regulatory requirements, customary closing conditions and any other needed approvals and is expected to close in 2014.

As we evaluate the impact of this agreement, we expect financial results of Motorola Mobile will be presented as net income (loss) from discontinued operations on the Consolidated Statement of Income and assets and liabilities of Motorola Mobile to be disposed of will be presented as held for sale on the Consolidated Balance Sheets beginning in the first quarter of 2014.

We are in the process of evaluating the transaction and its impact on our financial statements, including evaluating the resulting gain or loss that will be recognized, based on all the terms of the agreement. The following table presents our best estimate of the aggregate carrying amounts of the major classes of assets and liabilities related to the Motorola Mobile segment to be disposed of as of December 31, 2013 (in millions):

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Assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	160
Accounts receivable		783
Inventories		178
Deferred income taxes, net		241
Prepaid and other current assets		919
Property and equipment, net		425
Intangible assets, net		959
Other assets, non-current		325
Total assets	\$	3,990

Liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$	1,132
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		1,531
Total liabilities	\$	2,663

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2013, our disclosure controls and procedures are designed at a reasonable assurance level and are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework). Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2013. Management reviewed the results of its assessment with our Audit Committee. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report which is included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

ITEM 9B OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this item will be included under the caption "Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance" in our Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 (2014 Proxy Statement) and is incorporated herein by reference. The information required by this item regarding delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K will be included under the caption "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the 2014 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11 EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item will be included under the captions "Director Compensation," "Executive Compensation" and "Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance—Corporate Governance and Board Matters—Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" in the 2014 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this item will be included under the captions "Common Stock Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" and "Equity Compensation Plan Information" in the 2014 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this item will be included under the captions "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" and "Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance—Corporate Governance and Board Matters—Director Independence" in the 2014 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item will be included under the caption "Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in the 2014 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) We have filed the following documents as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. Consolidated Financial Statements

<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>46</u>
Financial Statements:	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>53</u>

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule II: Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

	<u>Balance at Beginning of Year</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Usage</u>	<u>Balance at End of Year</u>
		(In millions)		
Year ended December 31, 2011	\$ 101	\$ 214	\$ (182)	\$ 133
Year ended December 31, 2012	\$ 133	\$ 1,263	\$ (815)	\$ 581
Year ended December 31, 2013	\$ 581	\$ 1,128	\$ (1,078)	\$ 631

Note: Additions to the allowance for doubtful accounts are charged to expense. Additions to the allowance for sales credits are charged against revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, additions included the impact from the Motorola acquisition.

All other schedules have been omitted because they are not required, not applicable, or the required information is otherwise included.

3. Exhibits

See the Exhibit Index immediately following the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Annual Report on Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 11, 2014

GOOGLE INC.

By: /s/ LARRY PAGE
Larry Page
Chief Executive Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Larry Page and Patrick Pichette, jointly and severally, his or her attorney-in-fact, with the power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact, or his or her substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

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<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ LARRY PAGE</u> Larry Page	Chief Executive Officer, Co-Founder and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 11, 2014
<u>/s/ PATRICK PICHETTE</u> Patrick Pichette	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	February 11, 2014
<u>/s/ ERIC E. SCHMIDT</u> Eric E. Schmidt	Executive Chairman	February 11, 2014
<u>/s/ SERGEY BRIN</u> Sergey Brin	Co-Founder and Director	February 11, 2014
<u>/s/ L. JOHN DOERR</u> L. John Doerr	Director	February 11, 2014
<u>/s/ DIANE B. GREENE</u> Diane B. Greene	Director	February 11, 2014
<u>/s/ JOHN L. HENNESSY</u> John L. Hennessy	Director	February 11, 2014
<u>/s/ ANN MATHER</u> Ann Mather	Director	February 11, 2014
<u>Paul S. Otellini</u>	Director	
<u>/s/ K. RAM SHRIRAM</u> K. Ram Shriram	Director	February 11, 2014
<u>/s/ SHIRLEY M. TILGHMAN</u> Shirley M. Tilghman	Director	February 11, 2014

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporated by reference herein	
		Form	Date
2.01	Agreement and Plan of Merger, by and among Google Inc., RB98 Inc., and Motorola Mobility Holdings, Inc., dated as of August 15, 2011	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-50726)	August 18, 2011
3.01	Fourth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant	Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 000-50726)	July 24, 2012
3.02	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Registrant	Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 000-50726)	July 24, 2012
4.01	Specimen Class A Common Stock certificate	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-114984)	August 18, 2004
4.02	Form of Warrant Agreement, dated April 20, 2007, among Google Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc. as Warrant Agent, and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Management LLC, and UBS AG, London Branch, as Warrantholders (Warrant Agreement)	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-50726)	April 23, 2007
4.02.1	Amendment No. 1 to the Warrant Agreement among Google Inc. and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., as Warrantholder entered into as of July 20, 2007	Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 000-50726)	August 9, 2007
4.02.2	Amendment Agreement, dated as of July 12, 2011, among Google Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Management LLC, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, UBS AG, London Branch, and UBS Securities LLC	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-50726)	July 12, 2011
4.03	Indenture, dated as of May 19, 2011 between Google Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-50726)	May 19, 2011
4.04	Form of 1.250% Note due 2014	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-50726)	May 19, 2011
4.05	Form of 2.125% Note due 2016	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-50726)	May 19, 2011
4.06	Form of 3.625% Note due 2021	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-50726)	May 19, 2011
4.07	Deferred Compensation Plan	Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-175180)	June 28, 2011
4.07.1	Amendment No. 1 to the Deferred Compensation Plan	Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 000-50726)	January 26, 2012
4.08	Terms of Settlement of In Re: Google Inc. Class C Shareholder Litigation (Consol. C.A. No. 7469-CS)	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-50726)	October 28, 2013
10.01	Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into between Registrant, its affiliates and its directors and officers	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-114984)	July 12, 2004
10.02	Letter Agreement, dated August 16, 2005, between Shirley M. Tilghman and Google Inc.	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-50726)	October 6, 2005
10.03	Offer Letter, dated June 6, 2008, between Patrick Pichette and Google Inc.	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 00050726)	June 25, 2008

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Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporated by reference herein	
		Form	Date
10.04	Letter Agreement dated January 11, 2012, between Diane B. Greene and Google Inc.	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 00050726)	January 12, 2012
10.05	Agreement dated April 27, 2012, between Nikesh Arora and Google Inc.	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 00050726)	April 30, 2012
10.06	1998 Stock Plan, as amended	Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 000-50726)	August 9, 2006
10.06.01	◆ 1998 Stock Plan—Form of stock option agreement	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-114984)	April 29, 2004
10.07	◆ 2000 Stock Plan, as amended	Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 000-50726)	August 9, 2006
10.07.1	◆ 2000 Stock Plan—Form of stock option agreement	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-114984)	April 29, 2004
10.08	◆ 2003 Stock Plan, as amended	Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 000-50726)	May 10, 2007
10.08.1	◆ 2003 Stock Plan—Form of stock option agreement	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-114984)	April 29, 2004
10.09	◆ 2003 Stock Plan (No. 2), as amended	Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 000-50726)	May 10, 2007
10.09.1	◆ 2003 Stock Plan (No. 2)—Form of stock option agreement	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-114984)	April 29, 2004
10.10	◆ 2003 Stock Plan (No. 3), as amended	Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 000-50726)	May 10, 2007
10.10.1	◆ 2003 Stock Plan (No. 3)—Form of stock option agreement	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-114984)	April 29, 2004
10.11	◆ 2004 Stock Plan, as amended	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-50726)	June 7, 2011
10.11.1	◆ 2004 Stock Plan—Form of stock option agreement	Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 000-50726)	March 30, 2005
10.11.2	◆ 2004 Stock Plan—Form of restricted stock unit agreement	Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 000-50726)	March 30, 2005
10.11.3	◆ 2004 Stock Plan—Amendment to stock option agreements	Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-142243)	April 20, 2007
10.11.4	◆ 2004 Stock Plan—Form of stock option agreement (TSO Program)	Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-142243)	April 20, 2007
10.12	◆ Google Inc. 2012 Stock Plan	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 333-00050726)	June 26, 2012
10.13	◆ Google Inc. 2012 Incentive Compensation Plan for Employees and Consultants of Motorola Mobility	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 333-00050726)	June 26, 2012
10.14	◆ Motorola Mobility Holdings, Inc. 2011 Incentive Compensation Plan	Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-181661)	May 24, 2012
10.15	◆ AdMob, Inc. 2006 Stock Plan and UK Sub-Plan of the AdMob, Inc. 2006 Stock Plan	Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed (File No. 333-167411)	June 9, 2010
10.16	◆ Applied Semantics, Inc. 1999 Stock Option/Stock Issuance Plan, as amended	Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 000-50726)	August 9, 2006
10.17	◆ Click Holding Corp. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan	Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-149956)	March 28, 2008

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Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporated by reference herein	
		Form	Date
10.18	◆ Keyhole, Inc. 2000 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended	Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 000-50726)	August 9, 2006
10.19	Letter from Google Inc. to U.S. FTC	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-50726)	January 3, 2013
10.20	Agreement containing consent order regarding Motorola Mobility LLC and Google Inc.	Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-50726)	January 3, 2013
10.21	* Google 2012 Stock Plan – Form of Google Restricted Stock Unit Agreement		
10.22	* Google 2012 Stock Plan – Form of Google Stock Options Agreement		
12	* Computation of Earnings to Fixed Charge Ratios		
21.01	* Subsidiaries of the Registrant		
23.01	* Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm		
24.01	* Power of Attorney (incorporated by reference to the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K)		
31.01	* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002		
31.02	* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002		
32.01	‡ Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002		
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document		
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document		
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document		
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document		
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document		
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document		

◆ Indicates management compensatory plan, contract, or arrangement.

* Filed herewith.

‡ Furnished herewith.